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V.—*The Butterflies of Sumba and Sambawa, with some account of the Island of Sumba.*—*By* WILLIAM DOHERTY, *Cincinnati, U. S. A. Communicated by the* NATURAL HISTORY SECRETARY.

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(With Plate II.)

The chain of the Lesser Sunda Islands, extending from Java eastwards to Timor Laut and New Guinea, is of great interest from many points of view, but especially from the ethnologist's. For, whereas a slight tincture of Muhammadan civilization, leading to the entire loss of the native product, has made the people of the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo the most uninteresting of all the sons of men, and only the minutest differences distinguish the natives of Penang from those of Macassar, fifteen hundred miles away, every little island east of Java has an astonishing wealth of peculiarities.

Taking the question of religion and government, Bali, the first, is a densely inhabited island, the home of an ancient civilization. The people are of the Hindu faith, the four original castes still prevail there as they did in India in the time of Manu, and suttee, extinct everywhere else, still flourishes. In Lombok, a Hindu aristocracy rules a Muhammadan proletariat of a more recent and less pronounced

civilization. In Sambawa* there are four Muhammadan kingdoms of considerable age, while a few tributary heathen tribes, but little inferior to them in refinement, inhabit the mountains. In part of Flores, the governing race is a tribe of Muhammadan slave-traders, the curse of all that region, and the pagan mountaineers are in a more or less savage state. In Sumba and Timor there are independent heathen tribes. In Solor, Savu (better written Sau or Sawu), and Roti a large part of the population is Christian. The Dutch have no possessions in these islands, except the town of Boleling in Bali, the fort at Bima in Sambawa, and the neighbourhood of Kupang in Timor. But owing to their command of the sea, they have a considerable, and I believe an increasing influence with the trading community, and with many of the native princes. At the present moment they are trying to get possession of Middle Flores, where tin has been discovered, and, if successful, the occupation must have the happiest effect on all the surrounding islands.

From the philologist's standpoint, all the dialects from Bali to Kupang belong to the Javanese branch of the Polynesian family. In Eastern Timor and the islands beyond, some of the languages are of a totally different type, probably that of the original Negrito inhabitants.

As regards race, no part of the world excels these islands in interest. In and east of Timor, the prevalence of wavy or frizzly-haired tribes, generally of low stature, indicates the Negrito as the first occupant. In Sumba the Polynesians are still numerous, and form the ruling race, while traces of them occur in Sambawa,† and even in the mountains of the Celebes. The people of Roti are a strikingly handsome tribe looking somewhat like the better class of Tamils or Telugus, and their origin is certainly a puzzle. Mr. Wallace suggests that they may be of Portuguese blood, introduced by some unrecorded shipwreck. But they themselves say they came from Serang (Ceram). A somewhat similar race occurs at Melolo in Eastern Sumba, and, I hear, in Flores. In Savu, the people have an obvious strain of Negrito blood, but some resemble the Rotinese, while universal tradition ascribes their

* So pronounced, also sometimes pronounced Sembawa, or, if written in the Hunterian manner, Sambáwá. The Dutch call it Soembawa, which is not only incorrect, but confuses it, with Sumba (Soemba). It is remarkable that the inhabitants of the island have no name for it, Sambawa being simply the name of the western sultanate. Nothing could more surprise a native of Bima, than to be told that Bima and Sambawa are on the same island. The same is true of Flores, for that pretty word is purely European, and there is no native name for the whole island. I see that the island Dutch propose to call it "Soenda" so that these three great neighbouring islands are to stand as Soenda, Soemba, and Soembawa!

† Lengota, the *glarang* or headman of Kala in the mountains of Sambawa, is a fine example of a Polynesian.

origin to Sumba, and their language scarcely differs from Sumbanese. In Sambawa, Lombok, and Bali, the flood of Mongolian immigrants has swept away nearly all traces of the original inhabitants, and the people are indistinguishable from the Malays or Siamese. The same race has entered all the islands, I do not think there is a single island in the Archipelago or the Pacific where the Mongolians have not profoundly modified the original population, whether Polynesian or Negrito. In Sumba the mixture is of great interest, because it presents the same features as in New Zealand and among the eastern and higher tribes of American Indians, namely, a race chiefly or largely Mongolian in blood, but Polynesian in language and manners, and ruled by a princely caste of genuine Polynesian blood. Till I visited Sumba I had no idea of the possibility of this state of affairs so far west. But since then I have been struck with the prevalence of Polynesian features, and even to a certain extent of Polynesian manners* among the higher tribes between Assam and Burma, namely, some of the Naga tribes—the Angamis, Lhotas and Kachhas—the Chins and the Lushais. This country may well have been the starting point of this fine race, whence they have extended their conquests eastwards to New York and Yucatan and westwards to Madagascar, and where, judging from what I saw, they may yet survive after their extermination, now so rapidly going on, is complete everywhere else in the world.

Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace has formed all the Lesser Sunda islands, except Bali, separated from Java only by a narrow strait, into his Timorian division of the Austro-Malayan region. So far as the birds are concerned, he seems to have had good reason for this, for out of 160 land-birds known from the group, just half are found nowhere else, a larger proportion than exists even in the peculiar Celebesian fauna. On examination, however, it does not appear that the group is a zoological province in the same sense as is the Celebes. In that island, a great number of peculiar species, and a certain number of peculiar genera, range over the whole island from Menado to Macassar. But the Timor group contains hardly any peculiar genera,† and the peculiar species are generally confined to one or two of its component parts.‡

* As regards language, the euphonic and structural rules are remarkably alike, but the roots of Naga words are generally as wholly different from those of the Pacific islanders, as theirs are again from those of the American Polynesians.

† Two genera of butterflies, *Ancistroides* and *Jatana*, have been described from Timor only. But I must confess that I cannot find in either any generic character separating it from its allies.

‡ On examining the British Museum Catalogue of Birds as far as completed—*Passeres* and *Picidæ*—I find their distribution as follows. No genera are mentioned as peculiar to the Timor Group, or to any part of it. Only two species are men-

It is simply a long string of islands which has received waifs and strays from various quarters, the eastern ones, Timor, Timor Laut and presumably Wetter, chiefly from the Moluccas, New Guinea, and Australia, the western chiefly from Java. As the stream of Javanese immigrants, crossing narrow seas, is regular and unceasing, the species from that quarter have had fewer opportunities of differentiation, while the visitors from the eastward have for the opposite reason generally become distinct. This renders the fauna of the eastern islands more interesting to the naturalist, and Timor Laut, Wetter,* Sumba, and the high country of Timor, offer a field of unusual interest.

But Lombok Strait, now known in science as Wallace's Line, after the great naturalist who discovered its faunal importance, is nevertheless an important frontier, cutting off a host of Indo-Malayan forms† from Lombok and the islands eastward, and a few Austro-Malayan forms, such as the cockatoos, from Bali and Java. However, it seems hardly so deep as Mr. Wallace supposed,‡ and it is not impassable even to mammals, seeing that the tiger has of late years crossed it, and is now,

tioned as common to the Indian and Australian regions, passing through these islands, but no doubt a few additional wide-ranging forms could be added.

Timor.

Peculiar species, ...	29
Extending to Flores only, ...	5
„ „ Lombok only, ...	2
„ „ Bali, „	2
Indo-Malayan, ...	13
Austro-Malayan, ...	3
	54

Lombok, Sambawa and Flores.

Peculiar species, ...	15	(Flores 4, Lombok 4, in common 7).
Extending to Timor only,...	7	
Indo-Malayan, ...	28	
Austro-Malayan, ...	0	
	50	

So that only seven species (or nine including the two extending to Bali) are confined to the group, as a group, and no Austro-Malayan species extends west of Timor, while the Indo-Malayan species are numerous.

Nothing whatever is known of the birds of Sumba.

* The island of Wetter seems to be wholly surrounded by deep sea, and merits examination.

† Such as the *Cyprinidæ*.

‡ The depth of Lombok Strait, as now given, seems hardly over fifty fathoms at the deepest part of the shortest line across it. There are several islands in the Strait.

I hear, making fearful ravages among the herds of ponies for which Lombok was once celebrated. As the dividing line between homologous species, Lombok Strait is probably less important than Ombai or even Sumba Straits. I should rather call it the boundary between the Indian Region and the neutral zone beyond, than that between the Indian and the Australian regions.

Sumba is one of the largest of the Lesser Sunda islands, having an area probably exceeding six thousand square miles, for the unexplored southern coast-line, drawn on the maps as concave, is really convex, giving great breadth to the island.* It is called Sumba or Humba (the S and H being interchangeable here and in Savu, which is generally called Hau by the natives) by all the tribes inhabiting it, but on the maps the more usual names are Chendana (Tjendana), Sandelhout and Sandalwood, names of the same significance, given not because, as has been stated, sandalwood is exported, but because that tree is said to be *tabu* (or *palili* as the Sumbanese say) to the inhabitants, so that if any one chances to break a twig of it, he is cut into small pieces, and scattered about under the sacred branches. At least, that is what the Malays say, but the Sumbanese, both the mountaineers and the coast-dwellers, entirely deny the existence of the tree on their island.

Deep sea separates Sumba from Flores, the high peaks of which are distinctly visible from Nangamesi Bay, but a bank covered by 50-80 fathoms of water, connects it with Eastern Sambawa, while on the side of Savu and Roti there is apparently deep sea again. No part of the coast has been surveyed even in the most cursory manner, but on account of the development of the horse-trade, the north-east coast from Laura to Réndi has become pretty well known to Arab and Bugis skippers. Except Tarimbang, which has not, I believe, been visited for generations, there is no harbour anywhere in the island. The roadstead of Waingapu or Wayapu, the chief port, is difficult of access, lying between two long coral reefs laid bare at low tide.

The aspect of the north coast of Sumba is most forbidding. Long naked headlands—Sasa, Ngarulubu, Mandolu, famous for their horses—extend far into the sea, marked with the lines of raised beaches. All this side of the island, for as much as forty miles inland and up to a height of two thousand feet, is covered with a sheet of coral overlying sandstone.† The coral must be of considerable age, and is often extraordinarily hard, reminding one of the ancient metamorphic lime-

* The southern coast of Sambawa is set down quite wrongly on the maps, as I could see from the top of Haruhasa.

† Near Kawangu the sandstone is uncovered, forming hills curiously carved and water-worn.

stones of Greece, in Bœotia and Arcadia. Its surface is infinitely rough and broken, capable of destroying the stoutest boots in a few days. It is owing to this that the Sandalwood ponies develop such hard hoofs that they rarely require to be shod. Fortunately, wherever the ground is level, the coral is hidden by a coating of indurated clay like laterite, and the native paths keep to this as much as possible. A scanty growth of grass, especially the horrible spear-grass, which renders travelling almost unendurable, covers the coral. Wherever the surface consists of irregular piles of jagged fragments, bristling with needle-like points, and full of deep rifts and well-like cavities, a dry, thorny jungle grows, since horses cannot find foothold there, nor fire reach it. The grass is burnt every May or June, and for some months later, the country is as black as a coal, but travelling is easier and is usually done at this season. In some places the soil is exceedingly rich, and the population dense, especially in Melolo and Laura; but the country is everywhere dreary, and is far from green even just after the rains. Nevertheless this region, the north-east coast from Laura to Réndi, is the civilized part of the island, and the seat of all the larger states. The coast itself is generally uninhabited for several miles inland, owing to the depredations of the Endinese pirates. The heat is terrible, but the coast seems singularly healthy, and the climate is more like that of Northern Australia than of the Indian Archipelago.

Till I came to Sumba, no European had ever visited the interior. Learning from the natives that a well-wooded and watered tract existed inland, I pushed across forty miles of a desolate coral wilderness and reached a wholly different country. At Pada Dalung, and thence to Mandas* (south-west) and Karita (south-east), and, I was told, to Tarimbang on the south coast, the rock is stratified and calcareous, apparently a soft decomposed chalk, and in one deep ravine I saw some huge round boulders which may have been granitic. The interior of the island is a great plateau, somewhat hollowed out in the middle by the river Kambéra, which rises in the forests around Léwa, and in that called Kétikujara or the Horse's Head, west of Mandas, flows eastward, and near Mandas is a considerable river in deep jungle, difficult to ford, haunted by crocodiles, and much larger in volume than at its mouth seventy or eighty miles below. Indeed most rivers of northern Sumba tend to disappear on approaching the coast. The table-land is flat in general outline, but deeply cut by an infinity of exceedingly steep ravines each with a clear swift stream. Flat or steep it is everywhere the richest possible meadow land. The forests lie in great masses, and, except

* Or Mandasu; spelt Maanalas in Mr. Roos's map of Sumba, which, except over a part of the north coast, seems to have been compiled wholly from hearsay.

at Tabundung and one or two other exceptional places, they are wholly trackless and serve as the boundaries of hostile tribes. West of Mandas, the country appears to descend steeply into the Indian Ocean. This slope was described to me as covered with high forest, with a heavy rainfall* and a coast so stormy as to be inaccessible during the greater part of the year. The height of the tableland of the Kambéra is usually about 1500-2000 feet; the hill at Pada Dalung must be about 2500 feet above the sea. The climate of this region is delicious. South-east and north-west the country rises, and by its upward trend conceals whatever high mountains may be in that direction. The great isolated *massif* of Tabundung, covered with high forest, lies south of Pada Dalung, and must be about 4000 feet high. East of this is the unknown *tana maringu* (cold country) of Masu, which lies back of Melolo, and is sacred ground. No war may be fought there, and the buffalo and horse have run wild, since those that escaped thither might not be caught and brought back. Masu is the Olympus of the Sumbanese, regarded as the original home of their ancestors, and the place whither their own souls shall go after death.†

West of Pada Dalung the country again rises, and beyond Léwa Paku (*Old* Léwa, the original demesne of the present king of Léwa, who now owns all the middle part of the interior plateau), and the sources of the Kambéra, lies another "cold country," probably of considerable height and extent. This is inhabited by rude mountain tribes, not yet visited either by Europeans or by the Arab and Bugis traders. West of Perwatana and Anakala, on the border of this region, which is called by the general name of Wayéwa, lies a great forest, and then comes Kodi, beyond which the land sinks precipitously into the sea near Gaura or Garu.

A volcano has been said to exist near Tarimbang on the south-western coast. But some people of that state told me this was quite untrue. However, the mountain of Tabundung, which I did not succeed in reaching, may possibly be of volcanic origin. This district, though rather out of the way, seems to be the best accessible collecting-ground on the island.

* In Java and all the islands to the east of it, with the possible exception of Timor, the rainfall is far greatest on the southern and south-western sides. Thus at Tjilatjap (south coast of Java) the rainfall is 170 inches, at Surabaya 65. At Bima in Sambawa it is 38 inches. At Waingapu in Sumba it can hardly be more than 20, while at Pada Dalung it must be fully 100 inches.

† The Muhammadans of Sambawa, call their Heaven by the Sanskrit name *Sorga* (Swarga), and, I believe, say it lies in some distant mountains to the westward, perhaps a idea derived from the Hindus of Java. Hell is called Anaraka.

The upland forests of Sumba are less luxuriant than in Java or Sumatra, and are singularly free from thorns and underbrush, but many of the trees reach the height of a hundred feet, and some of the figs are of enormous girth. The only bamboos on the island occur in the dry valleys near the coast. Palms, except the *lontar* or palmyra, and a few arecas, are exceedingly scarce. The Endinese, who import cocoa-nuts, always destroy the germ of each nut, which perhaps accounts for the absence of this useful tree.

Of the animals of Sumba I can say but little. The natives think there are three kinds of monkeys, but I saw only the *Macacus cynomolgus*, which is very common and tame. A deer like the *Cervus muntjac* is said to be common, as well as another with large branching horns, which they call by the Malay name of *rusa*. Wild pigs abound, and a wild cat. Among birds, cockatoos are so numerous that I have seen the trees white with them; the species is the common lemon-crested one.

Among domestic animals there are pigs (*wei* or *wawi*), goats, fowls (*manu*, a Javanese word), a few buffaloes (*kalambua*, a softened form of the Malay *kribau*), cats (*kamembu*), dogs (*ashu*), and pigeons. Buffaloes are used chiefly for ploughing and for funeral sacrifices. They are the largest animals of which the Sumbanese have any conception, and a huge, ferocious kangaroo-hound, who goes about with the king of Léwa as a very efficient body-guard, has been called by the awe-struck natives the "Roaring Buffalo." Fowls are used chiefly in taking auspices, and pigs and mares are the animals generally employed for food.

Horses are the most valuable product of the island, and "Sandal-wood ponies" are perhaps the best in the world, and well known as far as Rangoon and Hong Kong. They are called *jara*, a word which, like the Malay *kuda*, is derived from the Sanskrit *ghora*. The horses live unguarded in troops of twenty or thirty, each having its own range of pasture, the limits of which are carefully respected. Being very curious, they used to follow me for miles over all obstacles, but never dared to cross the ravine which bounded their beat. The colts generally follow the leading stallion (and not their dams) in a long string, which has a most absurd appearance. The mares are rarely ridden, and as in Sambawa are kept for breeding and for food.* Only stallions are exported. The trade is wholly in the hands of the Arabs and Bugis, who carry the horses to Surabaya in their own vessels at a fixed time every spring. The Sumbanese are the best rough-country riders I have

* In Sambawa, though the people are Muhammadans, a man is allowed to kill a mare on his birthday and make a feast for his friends. This is also done at the end of Ramazan; and even the Imams do it, though they may have made the Mecca pilgrimage. The Do Donggo sacrifice mares at the time of the rice-harvest.

ever seen, (and I have lived among the Turkman, Bedawin and Iliats), galloping bare back down the steepest slopes. On foot they are a singularly helpless people, and would rather ride twenty miles than walk one. They are fond of their horses and give them the most ornate names, those of mine being interpreted to me as "Beautiful Flower," "Wind in the Grass," and "Lightning." No woman is allowed to mount a horse, and I have seen a princess on foot while her attendant slaves were mounted.

The staple food in Sumba is millet (*usukanu* or *uhukanu*) and maize,* generally planted alternately, and rice (*usuberesu* or white grain), which is hard to obtain except on the coast. The wet cultivation of paddy is unknown,† though the late king of Taimanu tried to introduce it at Yawahapi-Lukukatoba. Maize is usually eaten parched. Meat is only eaten on great occasions, and there are scarcely any vegetables. Curiously enough, the use of toddy (palm-wine) is unknown, though so common in Flores, Savu, and Roti, and even in the Muhammadan parts of the Celebes. Considering the wealth of the people, and the cheapness of Java rum, the Sumbanese are a sober people, and most of the mountaineers have never tasted spirits. The use of betel is universal. Salt is very scarce and dear.

The people of Sumba do not probably number less than 100,000, and perhaps much more if Laura and Melolo are really as populous as they are said to be. A small colony of curly-haired Savu people are settled at Waingapu and Kabaniru, and a similar race at Memboro. Some of the Melolo people are said to resemble the Rotinese in feature. Otherwise, the bulk of the people may be said to be Mongolians resembling the Javanese, with a Polynesian aristocracy.‡ The former are

* Maize is probably a recent introduction, but I could hear of no tradition on the subject. A common species of sorghum growing in marshes is called "wild maize." In many of the islands, the word *jawa* or Javanese is applied to maize, showing whence it came. In Sumba the word is *water*, but in Savu *water-jawa*, in Roti *mbĕla*, in Timor *pĕla*, in the Moluccas *milu*, in Ende (Flores) simply *jawa*, in Roka (Flores) *hai*, in Sambawa *baso*. The word *jawa* is applied to anything foreign. Europeans are called "white Javanese," and I was generally known in Sumba as *umbu maremba jawa* or the King's son from Java.

† The Do Donggo of the mountains of Sambawa have some of the finest wet paddy fields I have ever seen. Yet they are far inferior in capacity to the Sumbanese, and preserve a curious memento of their recent savage state in an annual three days' pilgrimage to the mountain-tops, where they sleep in the open and live wholly on what game they kill, leaving the villages guarded by the dogs tied up in the houses.

‡ Some of the western hill-tribes may belong to a lower race. The Kodi people are said to be of short stature, and to turn the toes inwards in walking, especially the women. To "walk like a Kodi woman" is a staple joke, appealing strongly to the Sumbanese sense of humour.

the same as everywhere. The latter are tall, light-brown men, of somewhat slender, but graceful and manly proportions. The face is rather long, with a Roman nose and a finely-moulded chin; the hair is straight, rather dry and stiff, and a beard is not generally worn. The women are often of a refined and high-bred, though somewhat grave and melancholy beauty, contrasting strangely with their barbarous condition. The quiet dignity of the men is in striking opposition to the innate vulgarity of all Mongolians from Turcomania to Malayana.

The Sumbanese, both men and women, wear a large loose mantle of Manchester cotton dyed black in the mud of the rivers. The women wear also a short black skirt, and on gala occasions a black jacket tastefully embroidered with beads and small cowries. The men wear a waistcloth, a turban, a huge ivory armlet, and a heavy belt like that worn by the Greeks and Albanians, containing their krisses and *parang*. They always go about with a square mat-work satchel, generally of very pretty design, containing betel. They exchange betel with everyone they meet outside their village, as a sign of peaceful intentions. I had to carry a supply about also, and never dared to decline it, though it is not at all nice, for the Sumbanese could only explain a refusal as a sign of hostility, just as Bedawin would excite at the refusal of salt. Bows are unknown in Sumba, and so are fire-arms, but a man goes nowhere without two spears, which are never laid aside for an instant. In the remote district of Mandas, I was amused to see that my visitors had covered their spearheads with sheaths tied on with thongs, as if to reassure me, reminding me of the old Norse custom.

> "Thereat was the Wrath of Sigurd laid fast in a silver sheath.
> And the peace-strings knit about it, for the blade was fain of death,
> And 'tis ill to show such edges to the broad blue light of day,
> Or to let the hall-glare light them, if ye list not play the play."

The Kambéra language is understood over the greater part of the island, but Gaura and Laura in the west have languages of their own, and the Memboro dialect is very distinct. All these are closely allied to the Javanese and the languages of Sambawa and Flores. I have taken vocabularies of a number of these, which I hope to publish some day.

Strange to say, Sumba has a currency of its own in the shape of fine copper wire very intricately plaited and cut into lengths of two feet, worth half a rupee each. The ugly, fish-shaped earrings of gold beaten out thin, are always of the same size and value (about a dollar), and are likewise used for money.

The women have spinning-wheels and weaving-frames, and make cloth, especially blankets, generally white with curious figures of fish,

tortoises, prawns, ships, men, deer, etc., but all so conventional in form and so harmoniously arranged that the effect is good. The men also make nets and ropes, both of excellent quality and largely exported, and at Kadungu (Memboro) good pottery is made. The chief exports are horses, slaves and edible birds-nests.

There are three castes of Sumbanese, the *maremba* or lords, the *kabisu* or freeborn citizens, and the *towata* or slaves, the latter being the most numerous.

The ruling classes marry chiefly among themselves, and are interrelated in a most puzzling fashion. Marriages are arranged by the parents, and are of two kinds. If the wife is bought, whether with money or with service, she enters her husband's tribe. In this case she is his property, and he can kill her if he likes. If he pays nothing, he enters her tribe; but this is less usual. Polygamy is not common, but if a man's sisters-in-law remain unmarried, I believe they are after a time considered as his wives. The Sumba women make faithful wives, but before marriage incontinence is universal, and every girl, slave or princess, has her price. Infanticide and abortion are very common, and it is probably largely for this reason that the population is not increasing. Islam always, and Christianity often check this evil, so that the population is large and increasing in Muhammadan Ende and Sambawa, and again in Christian Roti and Solor. The old are treated with great respect. The Sumbanese struck me as a brave, honest and truthful people. But they are too proud to work for others, and will never become a thriving agricultural race like the Javanese.

Exogamy is usual, and the rules of intermarriage are often inconveniently complicated. For instance, I hear that Kanata men can marry only Lakoka women, and Lakoka men only Soru women. Now Lakoka* and Soru are small independent states in the interior, while Kanata (or Lubu) is fifty miles away on the coast of the Taimanu state.

Apart from the wars of extermination waged now and then by the great chiefs, disputes are continually going on between neighbouring tribes, generally concerning boundaries, horses, or women. They are usually settled without much bloodshed in the following manner. The men meet in a meadow, and form two lines on horseback. Then the chiefs recite war-songs, and make speeches, and the two sides exchange

* In 1886, shortly before my visit, the king of Léwa sacked Lakoka, in alliance with the Ende slavers. The men were killed, the king took the horses, and the women and children were carried off to Flores as slaves. This is the usual way in which the Endinese do business. It is to be hoped that the Dutch troops now in Flores will put an end to this murderous little state. Its supremacy in this region is owing to its possession of ships and rifles, of which the Sumbanese have none.

abuse and defiances in the Homeric fashion, till the proper degree of excitement is reached, upon which they charge, fighting with spears and shields. As soon as anyone gets speared, his side acknowledges itself beaten and pays a fine, while the others celebrate their victory with much noise and feasting. The horses on these occasions are decorated with collars of white horse-hair, and immense frontal tufts, giving them a most ferocious look, and are said to enjoy the fighting thoroughly. Sham fights, very similar to the real ones, and quite as dangerous, are often held. But horse-fights are the characteristic amusement of Sumba. Two stallions and a mare are placed in a little enclosure, and the former fight till one is dead. On great occasions there is dancing, generally performed by women, and sometimes a poet will sing the praise of his forefathers, exhibiting the skulls of their conquered enemies which have descended to him. The musical instruments in use are drums, gongs, and a guitar with two copper strings.

The dead are buried,* household articles being broken and thrown into the grave as in the Nicobars. A large oval horizontal slab of stone surrounded by small upright ones, marks the grave. The bodies of chiefs are exposed on the mountains for months after their death. When a propitious time for the funeral comes, a great feast is held, many buffaloes, pigs and mares are killed and eaten, and a number of slaves, both men and women, are strangled and thrown into the grave.† When I was in Sumba, the body of the late king of Taimanu had been lying exposed at Semparingu for more than a year.

I cannot say much about the religion of Sumba. The island presents a remarkable contrast to Sambawa in this respect. In Sumba, though there are a few *ratus* or professional magicians of little influence, the chiefs are the real religious leaders, and it seems to me that the union of church and state in the hands of practical men managing large temporal affairs has kept superstition in bounds. In Sambawa, both in the heathen and in the Muhammadan parts, the *juhis* or sorcerers are the descendants of the old local chiefs, now replaced by a centralized bureaucracy. Reduced to mere tricksters and jugglers dependent for their food on the popular faith in their magic powers, they have made the people as superstitious as any in the world. The same is the case

* The Do Donggo in Sumbawa are buried sitting, but I can find no note of the Sumbanese custom.

† On the death of a Sultan of Mbojo (Bima) in Sambawa, 199 buffaloes are sacrificed. A new flagstaff is raised by his successor, and a slave is said to be strangled and buried beneath it. This, if true, illustrates the extreme conservatism of the East, for the people of Bima may be almost called a civilized race, and have been Muhammadans for some centuries.

with the heathen Do Donggo. Here the sorcerers hold a higher rank as *juhi Perafu* or priests of the god Perafu. But all temporal power is in the hands of the *glarangs* or headmen. The result is, that the *mori*, or ancestral spirits, and the *héncha*, or demons, are never out of peoples' minds, everything seen or done has some good or evil significance, there are sacred trees, mountains, springs, stones, and animals, while every spot is the scene of some absurd legend. Each village has its priest's house, priestess's house, and its *uma Perafu* or house of Perafu, closed, empty and of very archaic make. Belief in the evil eye, in the unluckiness of a thousand acts and signs, in the constant presence of evil demons, and in the disastrous effect of anything unusual or uncustomary, make these people the timid, unhappy race they are.*

The Sumbanese are said to worship one greater god, described as *umbu walu mendoku* or *he who makes all*, who owns all the sandalwood. Also two deities called *umbu awan*, lord of heaven, and *umbu tana*, lord of earth, to whom worship is paid at harvest time, and rice, pigs, horses and buffaloes sacrificed. They also believe in evil spirits, and the huge fig trees in some of the villages are apparently held in veneration. Certain things also are sacred, and hence *tabu* or forbidden (*palili* in Sumba, *léo* or *pomali* in Timor, *perafu* among the heathen of Sambawa). Though the crocodiles receive no regular ceremonial worship as in Roti,† the Sumbanese nevertheless throw them meat, saying, "Don't eat

* For instance, when I was at Kala in the Donggo country, the *juhis* kept praying and sacrificing all night to prevent evil resulting from my stay there. At Peluntо the people threatened to abandon their homes when they heard I was going to climb Haruhasa, the chief mountain in those parts. And when I returned and nothing happened, they said I had not really done it, just as when the alpinist climbed Ararat, the Armenians would not believe it, because he had not seen the Ark standing intact on the summit, as St. Mesrob had seen it in his dream. At Oo, the juhi declared that my visit had caused the terrible rains we had then. Out of revenge I rolled my eyes at him tragically, and repeated the first stanza of "Simple Simon met a Pieman" once or twice when I met him, upon which he fled the country. Such things are quite impossible in Sumba, and their own little devices for keeping off the evil spirits are performed in rather a sceptical mood. As in India they snap their fingers when some one sneezes. If a young man hiccups, they box his ears, if an old man, they ask him respectfully why he did it, to which he calmly replies that he never did, and there is a general smile.

† The following story was told me by Mijnheer Teffer, whose wife, a remarkably beautiful woman, now a Christian, was the daughter of the king of Hai in Roti. There is a caste of priests of the crocodile there. When they want to travel by water they call the crocodile, and he carries them wherever they wish on his back. On a certain day they go down to the bank, and call the crocodile, describing to him their rank and duties. When he comes out, they take him up and carry him, with a band of music and an applauding crowd, to his temple. There they give him rice and sweetmeats, put a robe on him, and begin praying over him. He dislikes the praying

me, but eat such a man, my enemy." But the chief Sumbanese deity is Merapu (the name is obviously equivalent to the Sambawan Perafu), who is the hearth-god, a kind of aggregation, I imagine, of the ancestral spirits. But some say he is a man who lives in Masu, and is a kind of intercessor with the great gods for men, and especially for kings. He is described as black in hue, for when I asked why the Sumbanese dressed wholly in black, they replied that it was Merapu's colour. The largest insect in the island, the black butterfly I have named *Papilio merapu*, is sacred to him. They pray to him in the forest, placing betel, siri, and a bit of gold or silver on a leaf, and setting it on the ground say "Merapu, give me this and that, pasturage for my horses, rain for my maize, and vengeance for my wrongs." Slaves pray to Merapu that the king may live a hundred (*ngasu*) years, for they are afraid of being sacrificed at his death.

The houses are large, with a thatched roof pointed at the top, and a floor raised five or six feet above the ground. Inside, the fireplace is always surrounded by four posts. That on the right hand on entering is called Merapu's post, and the enclosure is sacred to the god. Oaths are taken by laying the hand on this post, and no one is allowed to sing or play the guitar indoors when a fire is on the hearth.

Houses are gathered in a *paraing* (generally called *paré*) or village, or in a *negeri* (Sanskrit, through the Javanese) or town. The political unit, at least in the interior, is a group of open villages, protected by a fortress (*kota*, Sanskrit through the Javanese). Thus Watupéli is the central fortress of Melolo, Kamanu of Mandas, and Lambanapu of Kambéra. On the plains, these fortresses are defended by intricate cactus hedges, but I was told that in Laura (I think) towns are strongly walled with stone, as is the case with some of the hill forts elsewhere. These last are often very striking. Lateng in the Taimanu state, is built on a sharp spur of the mountains, the *col* connecting it with the main mass fortified by wall after wall. On the other side, the hill descends at a very steep angle to the river a thousand feet below, and this almost inaccessible gorge is so industriously cultivated as to be a perfect nest of verdure in this dreary country. In times of peace these forts are often left almost unguarded. Once I lost my way at nightfall in the Kiritana district, but when the moon rose I struck a path, and rode through a country of alternate thorny jungle, and meadows studded with great upright blocks of coral-like tombstones,

and struggles, so that it is necessary to quiet him with more food, and begin the prayers again. When the prayers are said, they carry him back to the river with music and dancing, and when he enters the water all the other crocodiles rise up and pay homage to him as their king.

worn into a thousand fantastic shapes like Gothic gurgoyles. The impressive uncanniness of this place I cannot describe; my horse was in an agony of terror. Finally I came to a citadel on a steep crag, and climbing the wall in constant expectation of attack, I found a mass of huge fortress-like houses of stone, bigger than any built nowadays. After I had gone over most of them and found them full of grain and household utensils, but without inhabitants, I finally stumbled on three very old men, who were speechless with amazement at seeing me. They were in charge of the place and had not had a visitor for months.

The little district with its sheltering citadel was probably till modern times the only kind of state in Sumba. The recent evolution of governments like Léwa and Melolo has as yet had but little influence on the people of the interior.

On the coast, one can now ride from Waingapu to Melolo without receiving anything from the men he meets but polite salutations. In the interior, even in the middle of the Léwa dominions, I never met a native not belonging to the village where I was staying, but we both prepared for battle, and spear and revolver were held in readiness till we had exchanged betel. Twice I was within an ace of being speared, because I came on men suddenly in the forest. When two parties meet, they halt when yet a long way apart, dismount, and drive their spears deep into the earth as a sign of peace, then exchange a "cooey" (the well-known Australian cry, much used in Sumba), and yell out a question or two. Then two men advance, one from each party, and exchange betel, after which the others come forward warily, keeping a good grip on spear and shield. In spite of the tyranny of the kings over their subjects, and their occasional ferocity to conquered enemies, centralized government of any kind is better than this constant distrust of one's neighbours. The northern kings of Sumba have greatly strengthened their power by making it hereditary. The *umbu maremba*, or heir-apparent, is a power even in his father's lifetime. Whereas in Ende, Roti, Savu, and in the less advanced states of Sumba, the king's successor is elected by the nobles from the royal house.

The most powerful of the Sumba kings are those of Léwa (who holds Kambéra by right of conquest), and Melolo (who ruled half the island a generation ago), whose son rules at Petawang. West of Léwa come Taimanu, Kapundu, Palmédo, Kadungu (or Memboro), and finally Laura, which is said to be of great interest, but which has not been visited by any European. The Dutch claim allegiance from the Savu and Timorese immigrants at Waingapu and Kabanira as well as over a few Arabs, Bugis, and Chinese who trade at Waingapu. But these all pay tribute to the king of Léwa, and the only time they

refused it, he plundered the village, and drove the Dutch agent out of Sumba. When the unhappy Achinese war is over, it is to be hoped that the Dutch will pay some attention to this fine island, hitherto neglected. Owing to the absence of fire-arms, it could be subjugated by an insignificant force; the horse-trade properly developed would prove a mine of wealth; and under settled government the island would be as prosperous as Roti or the Minahasa. However it may have been in the last century, no people in this can rule semibarbarous races better than the Dutch—when they think it worth their while.

Some idea of a Sumbanese king may be gathered from an account of my visit to Tunggu, king of Léwa, which I made with my kind friend Mr. K. H. de Roo van Alderwereld. The king was then at Kawangu near the coast.

We rode from Waingapu across the Matawai, past the Savu settlement of Kabaniru, and reached the Kambéra river, where women were dyeing cloth in the black mud, and a frizzly-haired Timorese was fishing in a canoe. Fording the Kambéra and the Palamenjéli with much difficulty, we reached Kawangu, a village of thirty large houses. A narrow path wound zigzag past three great concentric hedges of cactus guarding the place, and brought us to the king's house. He was an ugly old man, well over six feet high, wearing nothing but a dirty waist-cloth, his skinny limbs uncovered. His long hair was white and knotted over the nape of his neck, his eyebrows were black and stood out from his head, the hairs more than an inch long, shading a pair of singularly bright, unsteady eyes, and giving him an extraordinary appearance. He shook hands with us feebly with his paralyzed left hand, holding his spear in his right all ready for action, for he is forever suspecting some treachery. He had two mares led up, and drove his spear into the throat of each with a wild shout; then he killed a pig for us, saying, politely, "Pork is for kings' sons, but mares' meat is good enough for soldiers." For the mares' meat was for his bodyguard, a number of handsome and splendidly-formed young men, with whom he was at that time hoping to conquer the whole island. Later on, we saw him standing among them ladling the boiling meat out of a huge pot, and saying, according to our interpreter, "Eat, my children; he who fights shall eat meat; let slaves stick to millet."

He took us to see his elder brother, who was slowly dying of cancer, and had therefore given up the throne to him many years before. When my trip into the interior was suggested, he coolly made a counter-proposal that we should both go and help him in his campaign against Anakala. For he has no fire-arms, and no doubt thought a rifle or two would have great effect on those sturdy mountaineers. On our

declining this, he invited the leading nobles into the council-house and consulted the auguries about my journey, examining the liver of one fowl after another till one suited him. Every stain or flaw in the liver has its own meaning, and I was surprised at the acuteness of his inferences regarding them. Sometimes he would consult some of the old men, who seemed quite familiar with the science, and evidently considered it as reasonable and reliable as the multiplication table. The king is held the best haruspex in the country, and is also proud of his skill in causing rain or drought. He remarked incidentally that he would give me good weather for my trip. We sat up till late listening to a minstrel singing a song of the king's composition, twangling a guitar the while. The king sat glancing sharply at us alternately, some nervous affection keeping his head and hands in constant motion. Meanwhile his followers sat in a circle round him, looking singularly dignified and austere. They wore black mantles and turbans, their belts were full of handsomely-mounted weapons, their fine Roman faces perfectly quiet, in striking contrast to their master's, whom they so surpassed in dress and bearing. Still I think I understood then somewhat of the power which made this ignorant savage a ruler of men, personally more reverenced than any sovereign in civilized countries.

The butterflies mentioned in the following list were taken in 1887. The Sambawan specimens are in the hands of Mr. B. Neumoegen. The Sumba ones have remained four years in my possession, during the course of which most of them have suffered greatly, and many of the best have disappeared or been destroyed, including several uniques, of which I have only descriptions made at the time. As, however, no one may visit the interior of Sumba again for many years to come, I shall include these descriptions here. Owing to my small knowledge of Moluccan and Timorese butterflies, and the absence of specimens for comparison, my work is necessarily imperfect. When described, the Sumba butterflies will be sent to M. Charles Oberthür. Of the Sambawa butterflies I cannot give a complete list, and I am obliged to omit most of the *Euplœas* and some others. At the time I was there, I counted about 140 species taken in each island. In this list I number only the Sumba species, those from Sambawa being introduced chiefly to illustrate the geographical distribution of the species, and to describe a few novelties.

There is a considerable Austro-Malayan element in the Sumba butterflies, but very few of these forms reappear in Sumbawa, *Ornithoptera naias* and *Danais (Nasuma) haruhasa* being the most remarkable of those that do. The list scarcely does justice to this element in

Sumba, since a *Doleschallia* and a *Charaxes* probably of Moluccan type escaped me, and of a *Hypolimnas* apparantly near *H. pandarus* I made no description, and the specimens are lost.

A few Papuan or Timorese forms occurring in Sumba do not extend to Sambawa, such as *Radena oberthurii*, and the above-mentioned *Doleschallia* and *Hypolimnas*. In one or two cases a species occurring with little change from Java to Timor has a wholly different representative in Sumba, as in the case of *Papilio maremba*. Ten Sumbanese forms are represented in Sambawa by other allied species, namely, six *Danaidæ*, three *Pieridæ* and a *Papilio*. Nine species of *Danais* occur in Sumba and nine in Sambawa, and of these six are the same, and three different. Ten species of *Euplœa* (of nine different groups) were taken in Sambawa, and only six in Sumba (perhaps on account of the continual rain in the interior), of these only one, a large *Salpinx*, was common to the two islands. The dominant *Euplœa* of Sumba was apparently *E. lewa*, that of Sambawa seemed to be the Javanese *E. (Selinda) eleusina*, and both have their mimics. *Trepsichrois*, of which a species is peculiar to each island, appears as a mimic, and rare, whereas further west it is usually a dominant genus.

Information regarding the seasonal forms of the *Satyridæ*, will be found under the head of that family. It will be seen that in these islands the non-ocellate brood appears when the ocellate brood appears in India, as might be expected, the seasons there being similarly reversed. In Sambawa I reared both forms of *Melanitis leda* from the wet-season one, by keeping a wet sponge along with the chrysalids in one box, whence only the ocellate brood was obtained.

My discovery of the dimorphism of these insects, made in 1882-3, and my theory regarding its cause, have now received confirmation from all sides, and may be regarded as proven.

My collecting in Sambawa was in the eastern part of the island in the sultanate of Bima or Mbojo, and was unfortunate, owing to the heavy and unseasonable rains. Owing to the assistance of Mijnheer A. C. de Heer, Controleur of Bima, for whose kindness I offer my best thanks, I was enabled to visit the mountains west of Bima, the Sultan sending his brothers to arrange matters for me. These mountains, which are of some height—two of the peaks, Haruhasa and Ndindi exceeding five thousand feet in elevation—are in the district of Bolo, the capital of which is Sila, and are inhabited by a timid race called the Do Donggo Bolo to distinguish them from the Do Donggo Kai near Prado. The higher parts of the mountains have a very wet climate, and are partly meadow and partly forest. The latter is exceedingly rich and luxuriant, resembling that of Sumatra or Borneo, but is of no great height on account of the violence of the wind.

My impression is, though I can scarcely prove it by lists of species, that the insects of this mountain region, are almost purely Indo-Malayan, or at least more so than those of the coasts. If this is true, it does not at all agree with Mr. Wallace's belief that the Indo-Malayan element is of recent introduction. As these mountains are very easy of access from Bima, where steamers stop every month, and as travelling in the island of Sambawa is safe and pleasant, it seems a pity that some competent ornithologist does not investigate the birds of this district, which ought to afford many novelties.

Family Danaidæ.

1. Salpinx meizon, n. sp.

Male, above, forewing rich brown with blue reflections, a short slender pale lilac spot in the interno-median space, a costal spot and seven large inner-submarginal ones, light blue with purple reflections, generally pointed outwardly and inwardly, the second largest, separated only by a vein from the first, which is prolonged costally, the last with an obscure streak below it. Hindwing with the blue gloss much less conspicuous, the velvety patch pale ochreous externally, darker internally; two or three small subapical lilac spots. *Below* dark brown, both wings with the cell and the spaces just beyond it much paler than the outer part. Forewing with a costal lilac dot, and sometimes one or two subapical, a larger one in the lower median space; below the lower median vein a large ochreous area, pale brown in the middle, extending below the submedian vein, enclosing a short sericeous band. Hindwing with a varying number of minute inner-submarginal lilac spots subapically, and sometimes two or three still smaller outer-submarginal ones subanally.

The basal tuft of the male is very large, light reddish at base, fuscous outwardly; the outer tuft white, very short.

Expanse of male over four inches, the female still larger. Type from Sumba, where it is scarce, also occurring in Sambawa, apparently unchanged. It differs from *S. leucostictos* and *pasithea* in the pale internal areas of the underside, and in the absence of most of the submarginal spots. It somewhat resembles *S. viola*, Butler, from the Celebes, but lacks the blue spots on the hindwing above.

Salpinx (Selinda) eleusina, Cramer.

Sambawa, very common. An undescribed *Isamia* occurs in Sambawa.

2. Salpinx (Callipleea) sumbana, n. sp.

Above, forewing brown, slightly glossed with blue, the outer margin paler; a costal white spot, and a submarginal row of nine others, the

first six more or less fused into a single mass, the first and sixth sometimes separate, the veins dark, the fourth (above the upper radial vein) much the largest, the seventh and eighth (between the median branches) minute. Hindwing whitish costally, unmarked. *Below* uniform brown, forewing with the spots reduced, those between the median veins generally absent. Hindwing with 4-6 small inner-submarginal spots subapically, the last minute.

Sumba, coast and interior. It seems quite distinct.

Salpinx (Calliplœa) sambavana, n. sp.

Above, forewing with seven large lilac spots centred with white, the second and last largest, the upper ones sometimes slightly connected, Hindwing with several lilac spots subapically. *Below* both wings with two nearly complete submarginal series of small and delicate white spots, the outer ones minute and not extending to the apex.

Sambawa, one of the numerous local forms of this group. A very distinct species, *C. hyems*, Butler, occurs in Timor.

I have noticed that both *C. sumbana* and *C. sambavana* are occasionally found with the first subcostal vein united to the costal one, showing at the same time the relations this group has with *Hestia*, and the small value of classifications based wholly in venation.

3. Stictoplœa melolo, n. sp.

Male, above rich dark brown, with blue reflections over all the forewing except the extreme outer margin; four lilac spots, sometimes centred with white, form a narrow subapical mass, the fourth well separated, generally a fifth below it, and occasionally a sixth. In the male the sex marks vary; in the specimen before me, the upper one is shorter than the lower, and only half as broad. Hindwing with two, sometimes three, subapical spots. *Below* rich brown, darker at the end of the cell and on the disc beyond it; a distinct white spot bordered with lilac at the end of the cell, and two near it in the median spaces; generally traces of a few other dots, especially subapically on the hindwing. The semicircle of spots beyond the cell of the hindwing is represented by obscure darker touches. The female is much paler.

Sumba, common; one of the numerous local forms of this genus.

4. Stictoplœa lacordairei, Moore.

Sumba, common. The species was described from Java.

Euplœa (Trepsichrois) dongo, n. sp.

Male, above, forewing outwardly shining blue, basally blue-black, with two rows of pale blue submarginal spots, the outer of about eight

or nine dots, not extending above the radial veins, the inner of seven large spots placed irregularly, the first four and the last three in line, the first minute. Hindwing bronzy brown with a slight bluish lustre subapically, the velvety area extending below the upper median vein. *Below* chocolate-brown, forewing with a purple cell-spot, a costal and usually three or four minute discal spots, and one or two submarginal dots near the lower angle. Hindwing with a large paler area subapically around the subcostal branches; usually a few submarginal bluish dots. The wings are short and broad, quite unlike those of *T. midamus*.

Female with no trace of blue. Above, forewing with whitish markings, one geminate in the cell, (besides a basal pale streak there), one costal, two approximate beyond the cell, three discal, two outer-discal spots, besides a few pale ones subapically and an interno-median pale streak. Hindwing with the white rays larger and more distinct than in *T. midamus*, the submarginal spots obscure. *Below*, all the markings are white and well-defined.

Nearest *T. mindanaensis*, Semper, from the Philippines, but the female and the underside of the male are very different.

Taken sparsely in the mountains of Sambawa, in the Donggo country.

5. Euplœa (Trepsichrois) elwesii, n. sp. Pl. II, fig. 1.

Female, above brown without any blue reflections, a pale longitudinal streak in the cell, a small round whitish spot at its end, two similar discal spots between the median branches, a long bent pale streak in the upper part of the interno-median space, a subapical area of five large white spots, separated by veins only, from the costa to the upper median vein, the lower spot large and quadrate. Hindwing with four white streaks occupying the greater part of the cell, two good-sized elongate quadrate markings at the base of the spaces between the upper subcostal and the radial vein, small spots beyond the cell below the radial vein, and above the lower median, narrow whitish streaks in the submedian space, and two in the internal space. *Below*, there are obscure subapical dots on both wings, and a few marginal ones nearly obsolete. The white masses of the forewing and the hindwing are unchanged.

This species, the most aberrant of the genus, obviously mimics *Radena oberthurii*, a dominant species in Sumba. No male was seen, and only two females, both now in bad condition, were taken at Koloki and Mandas, Central Sumba, 2—3000 ft.

I name this butterfly after Mr. H. J. Elwes, the well-known lepidopterist and ornithologist.

6. Euplœa (Rasuma ?) lewa, n. sp. Pl. II, fig. 2.

Male, above, forewing dark brown, the outer part paler, especially near the lower angle; a broad sericeous streak in the interno-median space, nearly half an inch long; a subapical mass of four blue-bordered white spots, with a minute one above them, the first two small, the third large and quadrate, the fourth smaller, pointed inwardly; a whitish point on the costa, another obsolescent discally in the upper median space. Hindwing unmarked, much paler than the forewing, especially outwardly. *Below*, forewing darkest on the disc and in the cell, the subapical band somewhat reduced in size, one bluish spot in the cell, one near the costa, and three on the disc, the lower one yellowish. Hindwing, with a space above the terminal part of the cell much darker than the rest, a pale band round the disc, one bluish spot in the cell, five or six dots beyond it, and eight rosy ones in an irregular line across the disc, two in each median and in the lower radial space, and one in each of the two next spaces. Expanse over three inches.

Sumba, apparently a dominant species. Like the next species it is separated from all allies by its white subapical band.

I did not find any species resembling this in Sambawa, though a species of *Penoa* occurs there having a somewhat similar sericeous brand above. I took only a single male at 2000 feet. A wholly different species, *G. baudiniana*, Godart (*orope*, Boisduval), occurs in Timor, having the hindwing broadly whitish. *E. lewa* is apparently of Papuan affinities.

7. Euplœa (Crastia or Vadebra) palmedo, n. sp. Pl. II, fig. 3.

Closely resembling the preceding species. Male, forewing dark brown above, paler outwardly; a white, rather quadrate, subapical mass diffused at the edges, broken by three slender dark veins. Hindwing nearly white above the upper subcostal vein, the rest brown, the outer discal and subanal area much paler. *Below*, the pale areas are more obvious than in *Euplœa lewa*. Forewing with a bluish-white spot in the cell, and two in the disc beyond, besides traces of two streaks in the interno-median space. Hindwing with one spot in the cell, a semicircle of six minute ones beyond it, and a row of seven or eight larger ones in the yellowish discal area, all but one arranged linearly; only one or two submarginal dots visible.

Sumba, coast and interior. It is much less common than *E. lewa*, but as the *climena* group to which it belongs is in most places a dominant one, I am unwilling to believe it a mimic of that species. The species is a very distinct one.

An allied form occurs in Sambawa, with the margins broadly

whitish as in *E. climena*, and without the conspicuous subapical white band of the forewing.

Euplœa (Crastia ?) deheerii, n. sp.

Male, above dark brown, with a slight violet gloss, the outer margin broadly paler, not glossed. Forewing with an irregular series of seven small white outer-discal spots, the first three subapical, cordate, separated by veins, the fourth and fifth beyond the line of the others, the fifth minute, the sixth and seventh in the median spaces, distinct, equal, the upper elongate; an obscure dot near the base of the upper median space. Hindwing with three good-sized white subapical inner-submarginal spots, and eight or nine obscure outer-submarginal dots, which do not reach the apex. *Below*, the cell and inner part of the disc of both wings dark brown, the rest paler, with a bronzy gloss. Forewing with a spot in the cell, one costal, four or five discal violet-white spots, seven inner-submarginal white ones arranged as above, and eight or nine outer-submarginal ones minute. Hindwing with a cell-spot, a semicircle of seven inner-discal violet-white spots, and one of nine or ten outer-discal ones, mostly white, some lilac; about twelve small submarginal white spots, larger than those on the forewing.

Like my *Euplœa oceanis* from Engano, this species has a large, somewhat velvety, pale brown patch on the underside of the forewing. This lies along the internal vein for more than half its length, about three quarters of it lying above that vein. At the base of this there is an obscure whitish patch, chiefly below the internal vein, while parallel with it is an obscure longitudinal sericeous streak placed below the lower median vein. The hindwing is whitish apically and costally, with a pale brown area surrounding the subcostal veins, entering the cell and the space below the costal vein, extending narrowly along the subcostal veins three-quarters towards the margin.

The species perhaps belongs to Mr. Moore's genus *Gamatoba*. I took it in the mountains of Sambawa, and name it in honour of my friend Heer A. C. de Heer, Controleur of Bima.

Another species from Sambawa, belonged, I think, to the subgenus *Tronga*, making ten *Euplœas* in all from that island, some very rare. Only six were taken in Sumba. At a favourable season, I believe Sumba will yield a far larger number of species than I obtained there.

8. Danais (Limnas) chrysippus, Linn.

Sumba, Sambawa. Somewhat intermediate between typical *chrysippus* and *D. bataviana;* colour bright red as in *chrysippus*, the white

spot at the end of the cell absent, the black border of the hindwing broader than in Indian specimens, and inwardly diffused.

9. Danais (Salatura) genutia, Cramer.

Sumba, Sambawa. My Sumba specimens are somewhat intermediate between *genutia* and the Javanese *D. intensa*. There is only one submarginal line of spots on the hindwing above, the small subapical spots are nearly obsolete on the forewing above, and below, the red area in the upper median space is present or absent. The general colour is not so dark as in *intensa* and the species larger.

10. Danais (Salatura) litoralis, n. sp. Pl. II, fig. 4, *underside*.

Male, above black, a narrow pale ferruginous band in the cell, a much larger one occupying most of the interno-median space, and another in the lower median space, extending much further outwardly, slightly irrorated with white scales in the middle; a narrow oblique white subapical macular band from the costa, the spot above the upper median vein much beyond the line of those above it; one below it, large; three costal marks, a dot beyond the end of the cell, five marginal and three submarginal spots in the median spaces, one apical and one at the lower angle, all white. Hindwing black, a broad quadrate white band across the disc, and the end of the cell as far as the lower subcostal vein, scarcely reaching the submedian scent-gland, continued outwardly by obscure ferruginous rays, the veins there widely black, an outer row of submarginal white spots, with two inner ones subapically. *Below*, forewing with the ferruginous cell-striga obsolescent, two rows of minute submarginal spots subapically. Hindwing with two complete rows of submarginal white spots, and a few costal ones, including one basally along the lower side of the costal vein, the white area more broken, its discal spots outwardly incised, the cell-spot occupying two-fifths of the cell; most of the disc, including the base of the cell and the costal and subcostal spaces, ferruginous, edged with black; the veins all dark, the submedian and internal veins black bordered with white for most of their length; the outer black border glossed with chocolate-brown.

Nearest *Danais abigar* (*chionippe*) from the Philippines, figured by Mr. Distant from Province Wellesley, Malay Peninsula, though that locality seems to me rather dubious. It differs in the smaller ferruginous area on the forewing and smaller white area on the hindwing. From *D. fulgurata*, *affinis*, *aruana*, etc., it differs in the absence of white in the interno-median space of the forewing.

Sumba, scarce. An apparently identical form is common on the dry coast of Sambawa.

In the figure the forewing has been drawn much too short.

Danais (Nasuma) haruhasa, n. sp.

Male, forewing extremely long and falcate, deep fuscous above; a long obscure reddish streak extends along the lower part of the cell, another more distinct, lighter in colour, and enlarged outwardly, in the interno-median space; a third, obscure, between the lower median veins; a small round discal whitish spot in each of the spaces below the upper radial vein, the second a little nearer the base than the others are; two small whitish spots, one on each side of the lower radial vein, are sometimes present (especially in the female) just beyond the cell. Hindwing with discal streak of pale brown, slender and rather obscure, a larger one in the cell: two rows of white submarginal spots, the outer subanal only, minute, the inner obsolescent near the median veins. *Below* dark brown, the apex of the forewing rufous, the pale reddish markings of the forewing somewhat larger, those of the hindwing larger and dull leaden-white in colour, reddish only at their truncate tips, the submarginal series complete and nearly equal. Forewing with the whitish discal spots larger, those just beyond the cell distinct. An additional white spot is present near the apex, and a row of outer-submarginal dots increasing towards the lower angle, an inner-submarginal series confined to the apex. In the female three or four of the outer-submarginal dots are sometimes visible above. In the male the sex-mark is somewhat less prominent than in *D. genutia*.

Sambawa, 1000—2500 feet, scarce. When on the wing it somewhat resembles an undescribed *Euplœa* found there.

Nearest *Danais ismare* from the Moluccas, but having the markings of the upperside reddish instead of white, and much reduced in size and number.

11. Danais (Nasuma) taimanu, n. sp.

Female. It obviously differs from the preceding species in the presence of a broad quadrate white discal band on the forewing, between the first subcostal and the upper median vein, in six pieces separated only by slender dark veins; below this there is one or sometimes two very small white spots. The submarginal spots are all obsolescent except one or two at the apex of the hindwing. The basal marks on the forewing are very indistinct, and merely paler not reddish, that in the cell absent. The discal marks on the hindwing are wholly undefined, resembling a large pale area, broken by dark veins. *Below*, there are generally one or two dots beyond the end of the cell, and also a few minute ones at the apex, one between the lower subcostal veins

more distinct, more or less bifid. The hindwing has the leaden-whitish markings rather broader than in *D. haruhasa*, but those in the median spaces are much shorter, leaving the dark outer border very wide there. The submarginal dots are in one specimen wholly absent, in the other partly present, but very small.

The male is unknown. I took one female at Lateng (1000 feet) in Taimanu, Sumba, and another at Mandas, Sumba. I fear that both are now lost. When flying it somewhat resembles *Euplœa lewa*, and no doubt its mimicry of that species accounts for the presence of the broad white band, absent in *D. haruhasa* and *D. ismare*.

The subgenus *Nasuma*, as far as known, inhabits only the Moluccas, Sumba, and Sambawa, but no doubt a species will be found in Timor, while none is known from Java. It is distinguished by its elongate wings, and, at least in the two species described here, the flight is swifter than in *Danais genutia*, etc. It seems likely that these insects have lost some of the protective qualities of their allies, and have acquired a swifter flight and become mimics of other butterflies, the Moluccan form resembling a *Radena*, while the Sumba and Sambawa species look like *Euplœas* when flying.

12. Danais (Tirumala) limniace, Cram.

13. Danais (Tirumala) melissa, Cram.

Following Herr Semper's instructions, I easily separated these two species, which are extremely alike in general appearance. The *melissa*-form somewhat resembled the figure of *D. australis*, Hombron and Jacquinot. I also recorded a form of *D. gautama* in Sumba, but no specimens have turned up. *D. limniace* and *melissa* are both common in Sumba and Sambawa.

14. Danais (Chittira) orientis, n. sp. Pl. II, fig. 5.

Near *D. nilgiriensis*. Cell-mark of forewing with all three rays distinct, though slender, in the females, the upper two obsolescent in the male, the interno-median marks broadly divided, the mark at the base of the lower median space wanting (present in *nilgiriensis*), that in the upper median space small and diffused (large and conspicuous in allied species), the streak above the radial vein much longer than the one above it (as in *D. larissa*), five or six submarginal dots. Hindwing with the cell-spot broad in the middle (narrow in *nilgiriensis*), divided longitudinally by a slender dark line (absent in *D. larissa* and *luzonensis*), a line of six outer-discal spots in the male, nine or ten in the female, the submarginal line of spots incomplete. *Below*, both lines of spots are complete.

Pada Dalung, Central Sumba: a very dull-coloured species. It appears to belong to Mr. Moore's newly-described genus *Badacara*, along with *B. nilgiriensis*.

A single male from Sambawa agrees in the main with those from Sumba. But the whitish markings are better defined and more transparent, the outer submarginal spots of the forewing extend on the underside to the apex, the elongate discal streak between the radial veins is shorter, and all the discal and submarginal marks of the hindwing are somewhat larger and more distinct. The specimen is not now in my possession, and I am unable to compare it with *D. larissa*.

15. Radena oberthurii, n. sp. Pl. II. fig. 6.

Male, above dark brown, the markings yellowish, somewhat translucent; a pale streak along the costal vein, the tip clavate and more distinct; the basal cell-streak bifid, its upper ray very slender, short; terminal cell-spot narrow, obliquely transverse; interno-median space with two strong white bands scarcely convergent, a broad dark space between them; a large, elongate spot in the lower median space; a broad obliquely-transverse discal band of four large white spots separated by veins, one on the costa somewhat apart from the others, the fourth largest, ovate, the third incised outwardly; another small spot beyond these on the costa, and six small inner-submarginal spots, the upper three in a line across the apex, the others small, transverse, between the upper median and internal veins; no outer-submarginal spots are present. Hindwing paler brown than the forewing, the cell all white, a large spot in each space beyond it, making, besides the long submedian streaks, four in all, the second (above the upper median vein) incised outwardly, and projecting beyond the others, the first and fourth elongate, the third small, triangular; a line of about nine inner-submarginal dots, placed rather irregularly. *Below*, similar, five or six obscure outer-submarginal dots on the hindwing only. The tufts are long, as in *R. juventa*.

Nearest *Radena purpurata*, Butler, from New Guinea, from which it obviously differs in the two interno-median streaks, and the broad oblique discal band on the forewing.

I name this fine species in honour of the distinguished entomologist, M. Charles Oberthür, of Rennes. It is a dominant species in Sumba, occurring both on the coast and inland, and seems to be the most western representative of the Papuan group to which it belongs.

16. Radena kambera, n. sp. Pl. II. fig. 7.

Allied to *R. juventa*, from Java. The wings are shorter, and

most of the white markings larger. The basal cell-streak is short and dusky, the outer one large, upright, the upper part projecting like the lower, a slender streak above it. The two series of subapical streaks of *juventa* are in *kambera* united into three very long white strigæ, that between the radial veins being nearly half an inch in length; all are incised outwardly; the inner-submarginal spots are large. Hindwing with the dark streak in the cell-spot continued to the end of the cell, slightly forked in the middle. *Below*, the light markings are not yellowish and greenish as in *R. juventa*, but pure white with a slight lilac gloss.

A very distinct species, not very common in Sumba.

In Sambawa there are two species of *Radena*, both I think distinct local forms. One, which appears to be the representative of *R. vulgaris*, is common everywhere; the other is very close to the Javanese *R. juventa*, and is confined to the higher country, though I have taken it as low as 1500 feet. I have now no specimens of either species, and am unable to compare them with their allies.

Family SATYRIDÆ.

17. Lethe europa, Fab.

A female, Sumba, 2000 feet; another, Sambawa, 4000 feet, both resembling Java specimens.

18. Mycalesis (Orsotriæna) medus, Fab.

Sumba, Sambawa, common in meadows.

19. Mycalesis (Calysisme) perseus, Fab.

The wet-season, ocellate brood prevailed in Sumba till the middle of March, when the non-ocellate form (*blasius*) took their place. In Sambawa, the latter brood had already begun to appear in the middle of April, but a long succession of heavy rains exterminated them, and the ocellate form reappeared and continued in exclusive possession till the latter part of May.

20. Mycalesis (Jatana) wayewa, n. sp.

Female, above dark brown, a small ocellus on the forewing between the lower median branches. Hindwing outwardly whitish, gradually darkening inwardly, with two submarginal dark lines, a small ocellus between the lower median branches. *Below*, dark brown, slightly rufous, not perceptibly striate; a median transverse whitish line, angled at the upper median and above the submedian vein; beyond this the wing is much paler, with a rather small ocellus above the upper radial

vein, a large one above and a small one below the lower median vein; a marginal line and two wavy, dark submarginal ones. Hindwing with the outer half whitish, the dark area very sharply outlined, projecting outwardly above the upper median vein; seven ocelli nearly in line, the first, fourth, and fifth large, subequal, the second and seventh minute; beyond this are two wavy submarginal and marginal dark lines.

The male is darker and more uniform, the ocelli less marked, with a golden-brown sex-mark (as in *M. mineus*) on the submedian vein of the forewing, and a large subcostal ochreous tuft, the subcostal vein and its upper branch, slightly swollen around its bifurcation. The prehensors and sex-marks agree with those of *Calysisme* and so does its venation, except in the point mentioned.

This species occurs both in Sumba and in Sambawa, confined in both to the higher and damper regions. It is apparently the local representative of *Mycalesis mynois*, Hewitson from Timor, but lacks the conspicuous white band of that species. I also suspect it to be the local representative of *M. mineus*, but without a more elaborate study of the prehensors I cannot well prove it. *Mycalesis mynois* is the type of Mr. Moore's genus *Jatana*, the *raison d'être* of which I have not been able to discover.

21. Yphthima asterope, Klug.

Sumba only, found in the driest plains. It is worth remarking that this species has prehensors precisely like those of *Y. pandocus*, the size and habits of which are so different, while the markings are nearly identical.

22. Yphthima leuce, n. sp.

A local form of *Y. philomela*. The forewing has a large, conspicuous, whitish sex-mark, and an ocellus as in *philomela;* the hindwing has the cilia white, and the outer and abdominal region grey, with two large blue-pupilled ocelli and two minute anal ones. *Below;* the striæ are very irregular; the forewing has a whitish discal band partly inclosing the large ocellus, and extending to the hind-margin; there is a submarginal dark band, the apex and costa are dark. Hindwing chiefly white, the disc being free from striæ over a considerable area, and elsewhere they are very delicate and irregular, forming an obscure transverse fascia, crossing the cell near its end, and a continuous, slender submarginal line. The six ocelli are in pairs, as in *Y. philomela* or *sepyra*, all black, pupilled with blue, and with large ochreous irides.

This species is found in Sumba and Sambawa. It may also be allied to *Y. aphnius* (Timor) of which only the dry-season form is known.

In that case it bears much the same relationship to *aphnius* as *Mycalesis wayewa* does to the Timorese *M. mynois*, the orange band of the hindwing of *T. aphnius* being absent.

Mr. de Nicéville has shown me that the true *Yphthima philomela* of Johanssen has no sex-mark. Since that is the case, the Indian form will stand, I suppose, as *Y. baldus*.

23. Melanitis constantia, Cram.

Sumba, Sambawa, not uncommon on the dry coast. A Sumba female before me has the ochreous band narrow and irregular, almost attaining the costa and the lower angle, its outer border undefined, with three obscure ocelli (the first chiefly white, the last nearly all dark), the outer border with three indentations, and projecting acutely inwardly along the lower median vein. Hindwing with two ocelli, the apical border narrowly ochreous. *Below*, the ocelli are rather small, the aspect that of *M. leda*, the wet-season form.

24. Melanitis leda, Linnæus.

The dry-season brood (*ismene*) appeared in Sumba in the middle of March, in Sambawa in the middle of May; till that date the ocellate brood held the field.

Family ELYMNIADÆ.

Elymnias undularis, Drury.

Sambawa, low country, not differing from Java specimens. No *Elymnias* is known from Sumba or Timor.

Family MORPHIDÆ.

A *Discophora* (*timora*, Wallace) has been found in Timor, but I saw none of the family either in Sumba or Sambawa.

Family BYBLIADÆ.

25. Ergolis ariadne, Linn.

Sumba, Sambawa, not differing from the Indian form, hardly so small and dark as the Javanese. I believe *E. merione* also occurs in Sambawa.

Family APATURIDÆ.

26. Cynthia deione, Erich.

A single male, Sumba, interior. Common in Sambawa, where the females vary to a remarkable extent, some being as red as the male,

while others are dark green insects like *parthenos*. Intermediate forms are common.

27. Cethosia penthesilea, Cram.

Sumba and Sambawa, common, even on the coast. A single female taken in the interior of Sumba was very large and richly coloured, resembling the female of the Javanese *C. hypsea*, Doub., but I am not sure that it was distinct from *C. penthesilea*.

Cethosia tambora, n. sp.

Black, the usual wavy submarginal lines absent on both wings. Forewing with an irregular ochreous subapical band of six marks, the first two slender, minute, the third elongate-quadrate, the fourth very small, triangular, the fifth long and narrow, the sixth large, triangular, paler; a dull reddish area on the hind margin and basally in the interno-median space, two or three reddish touches basally in the cell. Hind-wing, basal half red, a small dark spot discally between the costal and the subcostal veins, and one between the subcostal branches. *Below*, all blue-black and ochreous-white, except a reddish area on the hind margin of the forewing.

The description, which is apparently that of a female, is a poor one, but I believe several specimens of both sexes are in Mr. Neumoegen's possession. It is very unlike any known species.

Sambawa, mountains, scarce. I have named it after the great Sambawan volcano, celebrated for its eruption in 1815.

I have dubiously recorded a similar species in Sumba, not taken, the underside more variegated.

Two very beautiful species, *C. lamarckii* and *leschenaultii*, were taken by Mr. Wallace in Timor, but neither seem to extend further westwards.

28. Cupha erymanthis, Drury.

Sumba, Sambawa, normal. No *Cirrhochroa* was seen in either island, nor has any been recorded from Timor.

29. Atella phalanta, Drury.

Sumba, Sambawa. Sumba specimens are richly marked with purple below.

30. Atella sinha, Kollar.

Sumba, Sambawa, normal.

31. Cyrestis nais, Wallace.

Two tattered specimens from Pada Dalung in Sumba seem to be

almost precisely intermediate between *C. nivea* and *C. thyodamas*. To indicate their affinities would require a long description. They seem near Mr. Wallace's *C. nais* from Timor, but without better specimens I cannot be sure of their position.

Symbrenthia hippoclus,* Cram.
Sambawa, none taken.

32. Pyrameis cardui, Linn.
Dry meadows, Sumba.

33. Junonia atlites, Joh.
Sumba, Sambawa.

34. Junonia asterie, Linn. var., sumbæ.

Above, the subapical ocellus is indistinct, merged in the black band from the costa; the lower ocellus is large and set in a black patch. On the hindwing the lower ocellus is much larger than in Indian specimens of *asterie*, and is marked like the upper one. *Below*, the forewing has only two ocelli, the upper pair on the hindwing are more perfectly merged into one, the black transverse lines are replaced by diffused pale reddish ones; the hindwing has three pale bands across it.

Sumba, Sambawa, common. It is merely an extreme form of the Java variety (*J. javana*, Felder), which connects it with the typical Indian one, differing chiefly on the underside.

The non-ocellate form, *J. almana*, probably conspecific with *asterie*, was not taken.

35. Junonia vellida, Fab.

The upperside agrees with Godart's description. The underside is rather brilliantly marked with black or fuscous wavy lines on a pale grey ground, a reddish submarginal band, the hindwing with five ocelli, of which only the second and fifth are distinct, pupilled with bluish.

This pretty little species occurred only on the desert plains of Sumba, and seemed to be rare.

36. Junonia aonis, Linn.

The markings of the forewing are rather fuscescent than fulvous except the ocelli, of which only two are distinct, the lower small and attached to the upper. On the hindwing the second of the five ocelli

* In Eastern Java I found that the female of this butterfly was dimorphic, one form having the yellow spots replaced by white ones, so that it resembled a white *Neptis* instead of a yellow one. No intermediate forms were seen.

is larger than the others. Otherwise the specimens agree with Godart's description. In the female there are distinct reddish-bordered ocelli on the forewing, and the sordid spots are larger. The underside is sometimes reddish, as is often the case with the female of *J. lemonias*. There seem to be two perfectly distinct seasonal forms, that of the dry-season resembling a dead leaf below.

Sumba, Sambawa, those from the latter island not examined. The species is certainly very close to the Javanese *J. erigone*.

37. Junonia timorensis, Wallace.

In the male there is no distinctly rufous area except a submarginal band on both wings, evanescent apically on the forewing. In some females nearly the whole upper surface is more or less rufous, outwardly brighter, a dark area over the apex and disc of the forewing, the subapical spots united, a small distinct ocellus (obscure in the male) between the lower median branches. *Below*, the male is dark with the ocelli distinct, while the above-mentioned females are glossed with silvery-grey scales over both wings, obscuring the subapical band and the ocelli, the median transverse line distinct, angled at the upper median vein. These females evidently belong to the dry-season brood, just appearing at the time I left Sumba, and resembling the other form much as *J. almana* resembles *asterie*. I have not observed any male of this brood.

Sumba. This very distinct species, as Mr. Wallace justly calls it, was previously known only from Timor,

38. Junonia orithyia, Linn.
Sumba, Sambawa.

39. Precis ida, Cram.
Sumba, Sambawa.

40. Precis iphita, Cram.
Sumba, Sambawa.

41. Yoma sabina, Cram.
Sumba, Sambawa, low country.

I see that Doubleday, followed by M. Oberthür and Dr. Semper, places this species in the very heterogeneous African genus *Salamis*, the type of which somewhat resembles a *Doleschallia*. The only species of *Salamis* at all like *Yoma* are *S. anacardii* and *anteva*, forming Wallengren's genus *Protogoniomorpha*, a name which ought to be barred on account of its enormous length. But in these species the cell of the

hindwing terminates opposite the second forking of the median vein, in Yoma at some distance before it. The relations of homologous genera in different zoological regions are as yet very little known, and will no doubt greatly exercise the minds of naturalists in the next century. But for the present I think my genus *Yoma* may be allowed to stand.

42. Hypolimnas misippus, Linn.

Sumba, Sambawa. The female mimics *Danais chrysippus* as usual.

43. Hypolimnas bolina, Linn.

Sumba, Sambawa. The female sometimes has a red area near the hind margin of the forewing and over the disc of the hindwing.

44. Hypolimnas saundersii, Wallace, (?).

Several broken specimens of what appeared to be a dwarf form of *H. pandarus* were taken in Sumba, but none have survived.

Hypolimnas anomala, Wallace.

One male, taken in the mountains of Sambawa. I am unable to say whether it was identical with Javanese specimens or not.

45. Doleschallia sp.

At least one species occurs in the dry coast region of Sumba, but no specimen was taken.

46. Helcyra chionippe, Felder.

Several specimens seen at Pada Dalung in Sumba, but none taken.

47. Charaxes athamas, Drury.

Sumba, Sambawa.

48. Charaxes sp.

A very large *Charaxes* apparently of the *eudamippus* group was several times seen in the mountains of Sumba, and again in those of Sambawa. Unlike *C. eudamippus*, which is a ground butterfly, it always alighted high up on trees, so that I could never catch it. Another species, something like *C. pyrrhus*, was once seen in Sumba.

Family NYMPHALIDÆ.

49. Phædyma columella, Cr.

Sumba, Sambawa. The upper band of the hindwing above is much broader than in Indian specimens.

50. Neptis hordonia, Stoll.

Sumba, Sambawa. The yellow markings above are all much smaller than in Indian specimens.

51. Neptis nandina, var. sumba.

This form greatly resembles the Javanese *N. leucothoë*, a near ally of the Indian *N. varmona*, but the triangular white spot beyond the cell is narrow and elongate, sometimes extending on the underside two-thirds towards the margin. The subapical white band is somewhat less massive, and the four large discal spots are separated by veins, the first elongate, as large as any of the others. The upper band of the hind-wing is narrower, the submarginal lines remoter from the margin. The general colour of the underside is dark red, the white bands very slightly outlined with dark. Though the markings resemble those of *N. leucothoë*, the species is probably more allied to *N. nandina*. From this it may easily be distinguished by the brilliant white markings of the upperside. The discal spots are large, that between the upper two median veins large and elongate, the cell-streak is well separated from the triangular spot beyond the cell. The upper band of the hindwing is narrower, especially apically.

Sumba; a somewhat different form occurs in Sambawa, which I am now unable to examine. I did not observe any representative of the *varmona* group in Sumba.

52. Athyma perius, Linn.

Sumba, Sambawa. As in India it generally occurs in open meadows, unlike all its allies.

53. Athyma karita, n. sp.

Male, above deep brown, variegated with darker areas, forewing with an outer-submarginal pale line, and an inner-submarginal series of slender obsolescent greenish streaks. An oblique subapical band of three greenish-yellow spots, the second largest, adjacent to the first, the third as large as the first, round, separate; cell unmarked; a broad discal macular band from the hind-margin to the second median vein, with a small triangular spot above it, that between the two lower median veins rounded-quadrate, as large as the one below it, separated from it only by a vein, and projecting beyond it. Hindwing with two greenish-yellow bands, the upper unbroken, very wide on the costa, extending to the submedian vein, where it tapers to a point; the lower band composed of six transverse spots cut by dark veins, their lower edges incised, the outer ones slender, lunular. *Below* the markings are similar, but whiter and more united, placed on a dull brown ground, a

darker chocolate area discally on the forewing, a row of obscure darker submarginal spots on the forewing, and discally on the hindwing; the abdominal margin of the hindwing is broadly suffused with bluish.

Sumba, a single male taken by the river Waibaku near Pada Dalung, at 1,500 feet. The species seems intermediate between *A. venilia* and *A. amhara*.

Athyma nefte, Cram.

One male taken near Ndindi, Sambawa, at 3000 feet elevation. It is one of the apparently numerous Indo-Malayan species inhabiting the mountainous interior of this island.

54. Limenitis* procris, Cram.

Sumba, Sambawa.

* I append the description of a very rare species from Perak, Malay Peninsula, allied to *L. daraxa*.

Limenitis agneya, n. sp.

Male. Above very deep fuscous, a pea-green band across both wings. Base of forewing somewhat paler, with obliquely transverse darker markings in and below the cell: a submarginal pale line, an outer-discal row of six dark spots set in square paler spaces. The green band extends from the hind margin to the upper median vein in four spots separated by dark veins only, the upper spot a little out of line and smaller. Beyond these a line of three smaller spots runs to meet them obliquely, placed at right angles with the costa, extending from the upper median to the subcostal, the upper smaller than the others and whitish, placed above the inner half of the middle and largest one. More than halfway between these and the apex are two other spots also placed at right angles with the costa, and between the third and fifth subcostal veins, the lower small, greenish, the upper very small, whitish. On the *hindwing* the green band extends from the costa, where it is widest, to the submedian vein, tapering to a point. Its inner margin is convex, its outer straight; it is whitish at both ends and cut by slender black veins. The submarginal pale line and the outer-discal line of spots are much as on the forewing; cilia white, dark at the ends of the veins. *Below* light chestnut-brown, the band as above, but paler green and not cut by dark veins, the basal marks on both wings outlined with lilac, the outer-discal line of spots set in lilac areas, the submarginal line lilac, some darker red discal markings beyond the green band.

Obviously differs from *Limenitis daraxa* in the bifid green band of the forewing; agrees with it in the closed cells of both wings, which make the positions of the species in this genus rather dubious. My single male of *agneya* was taken on Larut Hill, Perak, at about two thousand feet elevation. *L. daraxa*, not apparently differing in any respect from the Himalayan form, was not uncommon at the summit of the same hill, nearly three thousand feet higher.

Prehensors, seen from the side. In *agneya* the uncus is long, sinuous, hooked at the tip, without branches, the clasp simple, straight, tapering gradually to the

Limenitis hollandii, n. sp.

Male, above, black; cilia alternately black and white, a double undulating submarginal pale line, touched with whitish apically on the forewing; two united white spots placed obliquely subapically above the radial veins, with or without a smaller one below them. A broad common white band, very slenderly cut by dark veins, edged outwardly with purple, across both wings, extending on the forewing nearly to the upper median vein, the upper (fourth) piece small, the inner edge of the band straight, the outer irregular. Hindwing with the white band extending to the submedian vein, where it is tapering, both its edges nearly straight. *Below* chestnut-red of two different shades, the basal two-thirds of the cell mostly white, with a crooked dark mark, an irregular white spot at the end of the cell, its lower side tapering; the white band extends nearly to the lower radial vein; two submarginal pale lines, the inner mostly bluish-white with three white subapical spots; a chestnut longitudinal streak in the interno-median space. Hindwing with the two submarginal lines regular, grey, undulating, base chiefly white with transverse streaks of chestnut, namely, two in the cell, two between the costal and the first subcostal vein, one along the precostal vein; and a long one from the costa tapering to the submedian vein; the white band broad. It is rather a small species.

Several males taken in the Do Donggo country, Sambawa, all above 2000 feet. The species is nearest *L. lysanias* from the Celebes, but is without the rufous bands which that species has on the upperside.

I name the butterfly in honour of the Rev. W. J. Holland, of Pittsburgh, U. S. A., well-known as a lepidopterist.

55. Symphædra ægle, n. sp.

Male, above black, with some obscure ochreous-greenish spots near the costa, and three in the cell (two at the end), two in the interno-median space, one basal, the other further out, geminate; a row of five white subapical spots in a semicircle above the middle median vein, the second largest, then the first, the third diffused; also a macular submarginal band of dull bluish-whitish spots (the lower two sagittate) extending from the hind margin nearly to the apex, separated by dull

tip. In *L. populi* the tip is abruptly bent downwards. In *daraxa* the tip is blunter than in *agneya*, and there is a long process arising from its upper edge, longitudinal and slightly ascending, set with denticles on both sides. The uncus is also shorter. The *lower uncus*, absent in most butterflies, is well developed in this genus, strongly hooked at the tip, its point opposed to that of the true or upper uncus, which can be brought into contact with it by muscular action.

bluish-green spaces. Hindwing with a broad bluish-green band from the abdominal margin (where it is whitish) to the costal vein (where it is blue), consisting of spots twice as long as wide, separated by black veins, their inner border diffused, the outer pointed, enclosing a large oval or cordate black spot, slenderly surrounded with blue. *Below*, forewing nearly black, slightly olivaceous apically, the markings white, more or less tinged with greenish or ochreous, arranged in two series, a submarginal one of five or six spots, and a discal one of seven, of which the third is evanescent, the fifth and sixth obliquely elongate, the seventh geminate and purplish; there are also spots on the inner disc, between the median veins and above each radial; cell crossed by two bluish-white bands, one in the middle, one at the end, with several additional spots at the base. Hindwing purplish-brown with a slight bronzy lustre; a submarginal band of dark spots in paler spaces; an irregular discal series of pale spots, three spots in the cell. Eyes dark, proboscis scarlet.

The colour of the underside, the narrow and dull blue band, and the numerous spots on the upperside distinguish it from *S. dirtea*.

A male, Pada Dalung, a female, Mandas, both in Sumba. I have no description of the female.

An *Euthalia*, dark like *E. garuda*, seems also to inhabit Sumba, but none were taken.

Family LIBYTHEIDÆ.

56. Libythea geoffroyi, Godart.

Two males, interior of Sumba. The blue of the forewing almost obliterates the subapical spots, which are barely traceable above; the luteous band of the hindwing is very obscure.

57. Libythea narina, Godart.

One female, interior of Sambawa, another seen in Sumba, not taken. The Sambawan specimen agreed well with Moluccan examples; The Philippine form has the white band of the hindwing reduced, while the Assam variety (*L. rohini*, Marshall), has it enlarged.

Family NEMEOBIADÆ.

Zemeros phlegyas, Cram.

Sambawa, scarce. No species of this family was observed in Sumba.

Family LYCÆNIDÆ.

Subfamily *THECLINÆ.*

58. Arhopala araxes, Feld.
Sumba, coast. A local Celebesian form of *A. amantes*, but apparently distinct.

Flos apidanus, Hew., var.
Sambawa, 3000 feet.

Surendra quercetorum, Moore.
Sambawa, coast.

Subfamily *APHNÆINÆ.*

Iraota timoleon, Stoll.
Sambawa. I am almost inclined to think this species a mimic of the white species of *Neptis;* the resemblance is sometimes quite striking, and at any rate the *varmona* group of *Neptis* is partially protected.

59. Curetis malayica, Feld., var. kiritana.
Male black, the red area scarcely extending above the middle median vein, the hind margin dark. Hindwing with the end of the cell and the disc from the subcostal vein to about the lower median, red or reddish, the abdominal and costal margins very widely, the outer margin more narrowly black.
Sumba, Sambawa, scarce. This is, I think, the darkest *Curetis* known, Dr. Felder's *C. obscura*, described as a male, being really a female.

60. Hypolycæna sipylus, Feld.
Sumba, Sambawa. This is near Dr. Felder's *H. thecloides*, but the lower part of the hindwing above is bluish, not ochreous.

61. Loxura atymnus, Linn.
Sumba, Sambawa. Two or three more species of the *Aphnœinæ* were taken in Sumba, but the specimens are now lost.

Subfamily *DEUDORIGINÆ.*

62. Rapala iarbas, Fab.
Sumba, Sambawa, mountains.

Rapala orseis, Hew.
Sambawa, 1,500 ft., a male and a female.

63. Rapala varuna, Horsf.

Sumba, Sambawa, mountains. I also observed a species of *Sinthusa** in Sambawa, but no specimens were taken.

Subfamily *LYCÆNINÆ*.

Cyaniris akasa, Horsf.

Sambawa, 4-5000 feet, rare.

64. Cyaniris puspa, Horsf.

Sumba, Sambawa, mountains. The white area is larger than in Indian specimens, extending over three or four spaces and into the cell. The female has the white areas very large and not marked with blue.

65. Zizera pygmæa, Snellen.

Sumba, Sambawa.

66. Zizera lysizone, Snellen.

Sumba, Sambawa. Another *Zizera* occurred in Sumba.

* I append the description of a rare Javanese species of this genus.

Sinthusa aspra, n. sp.

Male, above, forewing with the costa and the outer margin narrowly black, the base as far as the end of the cell, and more especially the basal half of the interno-median space to the hind margin, light violet-blue; a diffused submarginal macular band of the same colour; the disc and the outer half of the hind-margin black, deep blue in some lights, with a few scattered light-blue scales. Hindwing violet-blue, (much richer than on the forewing) from the lower subcostal to the submedian vein; above the lower subcostal vein a line of pale blue scales; the abdominal border widely silvery-whitish. *Below*, white, the spots chiefly very small, black, not annular as in all the allied species; a broad dark fascia across the end of the cell of the forewing; six discal spots, the upper three small, in an obliqne line, the lower three larger, in a transverse line nearer the base; a slender marginal dark line, cilia dark. Hindwing with the cell-fascia double; eight discal spots, the fifth evanescent and nearer the base, the eighth elongate and conspicuous; a large black spot in the lower median space; in the next a blue area adjoining the black lobe; beyond this a short black and blue marginal line; tail chiefly black. The prehensors resemble those of *Deudorix*.

The hindwing is angled at the end of the middle median vein; there is a short tail and a very small but distinct lobe. The venation and sex-marks are as in other species of *Sinthusa*. The species has no near allies.

Rare on Arjuno, Eastern Java, taken at 5000 feet in a flock of *Cyaniris akasa* from which it was indistinguishable when settled. The genus is usually mimetic. *S. nasaka*, Moore, strongly resembles *Hypolycæna erylus*, and I have several times mistaken *S. virgo*, Elwes, for a *Cyaniris*.

I have given Mr. de Nicéville the type of this species. The specific name means *white* in modern Greek.

67. Polyommatus bæticus, Linn.
Sumba, Sambawa, high country.

68. Chilades trochilus, Freyer *(putli)*.
Sumba, Sambawa.

69. Everes parrhasius, Fab.
Sumba, Sambawa.

70. Tarucus theophrastus, Fab.
Sumba.

71. Tarucus plinius, Fab.
Sumba, Sambawa.

72. Castalius ethion, Doub.
Sumba, Sambawa.

73. Castalius rosimon, Fab.
Sumba, Sambawa.

74. Castalius roxus, Godt.
Sumba, Sambawa.

75. Catochrysops cneius, Fab.
Sumba.

76. Catochrysops pandava, Fab.
Sumba.

77. Catochrysops strabo, Fab.
Sumba, Sambawa.

78. Nacaduba gaura, n. sp. Pl. II, fig. 8, *magnified two diameters.*
Male, above, pale violet, a narrow black border widening apically, the veins brown. Hindwing with a row of six black spots in whitish rings, a marginal dark line, cilia chiefly white. *Below* pale brown, heavily marked with white. Forewing with a serrate, catenulated line of dark spots, surmounted by a row of lunules outwardly whitish, inwardly dark; three transverse quadrate dark bands, paler in the middle, and bordered with white, namely, two in the cell, the basal one continued into the interno-median space, and a broader one across the

wing discally to the submedian vein, slightly dislocated inwardly at the upper median vein, below which it is narrow and broken. Hindwing with a row of serrate ocelli as on the forewing, a very large black ocellus in the lower median space, slenderly edged with dark orange, and then a darker ring; a black anal spot; the three transverse bands much broken, the discal one forming two dark quadrate areas, the upper from the costa to the lower subcostal vein, the lower lying further out, extending thence to the upper median vein; the disc is chiefly white.

This curious species* is something like Dr. Felder's *Lycœna palmyra* from Amboina. The venation places it in *Nacaduba*, but it has little resemblance to the usual forms of the genus, and looks more like a *Catochrysops*.

Sumba, rare.

79. NACADUBA LAURA, n. sp, Pl. II, fig. 9, ♀, *magnified two diameters.*

Female, above, forewing about three-fifths dark brown; a large white area, sprinkled, especially at the base, with blue scales, extending from the cell to the hind-margin. Hindwing with the cell and the two spaces beyond it discally white, the rest of the disc paler brown; two submarginal rows of black spots, the outer round, the inner lunular. *Below*, forewing with a large white area occupying the end of the cell and the disc to the hind-margin; a basal transverse dark band across the cell and the interno-median space; the discal transverse bands are obliterated, except costally, one being represented by two brown lines extending from the hind margin into the white area as far as the middle median vein. Hindwing with the white area much smaller and duller-coloured, the transverse bands confused. Both wings have two submarginal rows of conspicuous dark spots, the inner large, black, semicircular on the forewing, lanceolate on the hindwing, the outer paler, transverse. The hindwing has two slender ocelli with slender irides of orange, touched with metallic, the outer one with the black area very large.

* An allied species, of which *N. gaura* is presumably a local form, occurs in south-eastern Borneo and Java. I also took a male in Engano (unluckily omitted in my list), and I think I found it in the Nicobars. A Bornean specimen before me has the black marginal band above very narrow and equal, the black spots on the hindwing obsolete, except that in the lower median space, which is large. *Below* there are no distinct white areas, but all the markings are conspicuously edged with white. The discal band is bent outwardly and very irregular as far as the middle median vein, below which it it broad, straight and quadrate, the subanal ocellus is broadly bordered with orange.

I propose the name of *N. pseustis* for this species.

I took several females in Sumba, both on the coast and in the interior, and also a single male probably of this species. It was violet blue above, the margin very slenderly dark. Below the white areas were nearly obsolete on the forewing, and on the hindwing reduced a white bar in the band across the end of the cell, and a border one on the disc beyond the cell between the lower subcostal and upper median veins. Expanse over an inch and a quarter.

The species is near *N. perusia*, Felder, from Amboina, and *N. atrata*, Horsfield, from Java, but the extensive white areas of the female easily distinguish it.

80. Nacaduba hermus, Feld. (*viola*, Moore).
Sumba, Sambawa.

81. Nacaduba ardates, Moore.
Sumba, Sambawa.

82. Nacaduba macrophthalma, Feld.
Sumba. The female is marked almost as in that curious little species, *N. kerriana*, Distant, which I have taken at 4000 feet elevation in Karenni east of Burma.

83. Nacaduba dana, de Nicéville.
Sumba, Sambawa. This is probably Mr. Druce's *N. almora*, but his figure and description are so bad that certainty is impossible.

84. Lampides bochus, Cram. (*Jamides bochus.*)
Sumba, Sambawa, rare. The only Sumba specimen I have examined has the blue area above very large, and not at all brilliant. It may be a distinct local form of this species, intermediate between *L. bochus*, Cram. and *L. astraptes*, Feld.

A *Lampides* which occurs in Borneo, Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula but has apparently escaped the notice of naturalists, has the underside like that of *L. bochus*, while the upperside has only a slender marginal dark line and is of a rich blue, darker than that of *L. elpis*. I have given Mr. de Nicéville a Bornean example for description.

85. Lampides anops, n. sp. Pl. II, fig. 10.
Male, above, rich azure-blue, violescent in some lights, darkening outwardly, translucent, a slender marginal dark line somewhat broader apically on the forewing, the cilia of the hindwing white. *Below*, ground-colour basally grey, darkening outwardly, but without the slightest

rufous tinge. The markings consist of slightly darker transverse bands, bordered by straight white lines, which are broad and very conspicuous. Forewing with one of these across the cell, with no markings above it costally, one discal from the costa to the middle median, then dislocated inwardly and continued obliquely to the lower median, below which the wing is white with a single dark streak in it. Hindwing with the bands confused and broken. Both wings have the cilia whitish, a marginal dark line, a catenulated line of dark streaks in a white ground, and behind this a line of very conspicuous black lunules, large and lanceolate on the hindwing; behind these are white lunules which extend far into the disc. There is no trace of ocelli, or of metallic scales.

The female is also blue, and has the outer two-thirds of the forewing black above.

Sumba, confined to the mountain-forests above 2000 feet. A beautiful and conspicuous species. I have not examined the prehensors, but the species is so unlike all others that its identification must be easy. In the figure the white markings of the underside have been made too narrow and inconspicuous.

86. Lampides masu, n. sp. Pl. II, fig. 11.

Male, above, bluish-white, whiter than *L. œlianus*, a very slender marginal black line nearly obsolete apically; hindwing with this line more distinct; a broken, catenulated, submarginal dark fascia, double at the anal angle, obsolete apically, with a good-sized dark spot in the lower-median space. *Below* pale brown, the bands scarcely perceptibly darker, bordered by white lines, of which the basal pair on the hindwing are slender; on the forewing one band crosses the cell, one is beyond it from the costa to the middle median vein; these two are continued in common by another nearly to the hind-margin. On the hindwing the bands are irregular, extending further outwardly than in *L. anops* (in which the submarginal lunules greatly encroach on the disc), acutely angled in the interno-median space. Both wings have three conspicuous white submarginal lines enclosing two lines of spots, the outer linear, catenulated, slender, the inner large, black and conspicuous, tranverse and wholly surrounded with white on the forewing, lanceolate and irregular on the hindwing. Hindwing with a large subanal ocellus with a narrow orange iris, surmounted by a black and a white lunule; a small similar anal ocellus; both are touched with metallic.

This species is very like the Amboina female figured by Cramer as *aratus*, and is probably a local variety of that species. The female of *L. masu* has the black border of the forewing broad and serrate apically, the inner cordate spots of the hindwing are large and black. The

male differs from *L. subditus*, Moore, in the whitish upperside, and in the pale underside, heavily marked with white, with the orange area smaller; it resembles it in the submarginal band of black spots. *L. subditus* is very close to *L. amphissa*, Felder, from Amboina.

87. Lampides celæno, Cr.
Sumba, Sambawa.

88. Lampides elpis, Godt.
Sumba, Sambawa.

89. Spalgis epius, West.
Sumba, Sambawa, found on the acacias growing along the dry shore, the specimens normal.

90. Megisba malaya, Horsf.
Sumba, Sambawa.

91. Neopithecops zalmora, Butler.
Sumba, Sambawa.

Subfamily *GERYDINÆ*.

92. Gerydus teos, n. sp.
A local form of *G. symethus*. The white area above is large, extending furthest below the middle median vein; there are no bluish scales; the upper median vein is swollen at its base. Hindwing all dark, not bluish-grey as in *symethus*. *Below* nearly uniform pale brown, a dark area crossing the end of the cell, surrounding the median vein and its branches discally; beyond this there is a whitish area from the middle median vein to the hind-margin; the transverse discal lunular band only extends down to the middle median vein. Hindwing with the discal lunules nearly joined, very distinctly marked, scarcely darker than the ground-colour, edged with paler. Both wings have a submarginal dark line edged inwardly with whitish, and containing a black dot in each space. The underside is wholly without the sordid irrorations found in *G. symethus*.

The female has a little less white on the forewing above, and a little more white below. The hindwing is acutely angled in the middle and is unmarked above.

Sumba, Sambawa. The Javan form (*G. pandu*, Horsf.) may also be distinct from *G. symethus*.

93. Gerydus boisduvalii, Moore, var. acragas, nov.

Male, above, forewing with the base of the upper median vein swollen beyond the cell and placed in a small longitudinal pale space, no other markings above. Female with a narrow straight white band beyond the cell, extending obliquely to the lower median vein, broken by the dark middle median vein. *Below*, forewing with a white area over the disc to the hind margin, the transverse discal band formed of joined incomplete lunules in both sexes. The female has the hindwing slightly angled.

Sumba, Sambawa. I cannot compare this with the Javanese form, the male of which is still undescribed. But the shape of the band in the female of *G. acragas*, which resembles that of the male of *G. biggsii*, the absence of white or pale markings above in the male, and of sordid irrorations on the underside in both sexes, easily distinguish it from the Indian form of *G. boisduvalii*. It is obviously distinct from a form mentioned by Mr. Distant, who says "in an Amboinese species *G. boisduvalii*, Butler, the distinctive colouring of the anterior wing is reversed, the male having the largest white area to the anterior wings."

The male of *acragas* must certainly be very much like that of *G. irroratus*. Dr. Semper doubtfully identifies with that species a Philippine form having a large round median white patch in the female. I think this very unlikely to prove correct. *G. irroratus* is certainly very close to *G. boisduvalii*, but till the female of Mr. Druce's Siamese form is discovered, the question must be left open.

Family PIERIDÆ.

94. Nychitona xiphia, Fab.

Sumba, Sambawa, varying greatly in size and markings.

No *Elodina* was seen in either island, though *E. egnatia* is known from Timor.

95. Terias hecabe, Linn.

Sumba, Sambawa, several varieties.

96. Terias sari, Horsf.

Sumba, Sambawa.

Terias drona, Horsf.

Sambawa, 2-4000 feet. *T. candida*, found by Mr. Wallace in Timor, was not seen.

97. Terias harina, Horsf.

Sumba, Sambawa.

Huphina temena, Hew.

Sambawa. A very beautiful species.

98. Huphina julia, n. sp. Pl. II, fig. 12.

Male, above, creamy-white, a black marginal fascia, scarcely wider on the forewing than on the hindwing, its inner border diffused; the submarginal dark bands of the underside visible through the wings; all the veins of the forewing dark, as well as those of the hindwing outwardly. *Below*, forewing white, a submarginal diffused brown band, connected along the two upper median veins with a dark longitudinal band in the lower part of the cell; apex diffused ochreous-yellow, the yellow area just crossing the submarginal band costally, the outer margin narrowly brown. Hindwing bright yellow; a narrow dark marginal band, a broad, irregular, serrate dark submarginal band enclosing seven large orange-scarlet spots, obsoletely edged with yellow; the subcostal space nearly all scarlet, without any black border inwardly or outwardly. Expanse two and two-third inches.

Female, above, forewing with all the veins heavily outlined with dark, the spaces more or less white, a united subapical white band, and a row of submarginal spots. Hindwing pale yellow, the veins slightly darkened, a broad outer dark band enclosing white spots. *Below*, duller than the male, the radial and upper median veins of the hindwing marked with lines of blackish scales.

Nearest *H. læta*, Hewitson, from Timor, which has the forewing broadly and the hindwing slenderly black above, while below, the disc of the hindwing is uniform black, the submarginal dark band of the hindwing is obsolescent, and the scarlet costal stripe bordered on both sides with black. It is a much smaller butterfly than *H. julia*.

Sumba, interior.

This insect, the most beautiful Oriental species of *Pieris* known, has when flying none of the air of a protected butterfly. If it stood alone, I should certainly suppose it to be a mimic of some form of *Delias hyparete* yet undiscovered in the island. But both *H. læta* and *H. temena* require to be accounted for in the same way, and while it is possible that some Timorese *Delias* may resemble *H. læta*, I feel sure that *H. temena* can have no such original. It must then be assumed that this group is less pressed by its enemies in the Timorian Islands, and has therefore been able to acquire more brilliant colours than its allies.

Huphina læta, *julia*, *temena* and *tamar* form the nearest approach to a peculiar group of butterflies which these islands possess. But *H. tamar* is from Bali, beyond Wallace's Line, and no doubt extends into Eastern Java.

Huphina naomi, Wallace.

Sambawa.

99. Huphina eirene, n. sp.

Male. It differs from *H. naomi* in the colour of the hindwing below, and that of the subapical spots of the forewing, being lemon, instead of rich orange-ochreous. Above, the median vein and its upper branch are more widely marked with black, and the white of the cell and the hind margin of the forewing is clearer and purer.

In these points it agrees with *H. judith*, Fab. (Java), but differs in the narrow dark markings of the forewing above, the long white discal markings being slenderly continued nearly to the margin. *Below*, the forewing has three subapical lemon spots, a large white spot between the upper median branches, and two white spots beyond the cell, the one above these being obsolete. The black border of the hindwing is narrower than in *H. judith*, enclosing a lemon spot between the subcostals, one (obsolescent) above the radial veins, and one, large and diffused, between the upper median branches; an ochreous spot partly enclosed between the lower median and submedian veins; the anal angle slenderly edged with orange-ochreous.

Sumba, interior, rare. I cannot find the type, and the description is not very good. The species, however, which I compared with good series of *H. judith* and *naomi*, is distinct. It is curious that it should more approach the Javanese species than that of the neighbouring islands.

The species figured by Hombron and Jacquinot in the "Voyage au Pole Sud," as "*Pieris judith*, var," and so placed by Kirby, is certainly distinct. I suggest for it the name of *Huphina imogene*. It is nearest my *H. ethel* from Engano.

Huphina vaso, n. sp.

A local form of the Javanese *H. corva*. Male, above, darker than in that species, all the veins heavily outlined with black. Forewing with an almost complete, irregular, outer-discal dark band extending obliquely from the costa to the hind-margin, and continued along the latter to its base; the white submarginal spots beyond this are large. Hindwing with the cell, the upper median, and both the subcostal veins clouded with black, the black border deeply dentate, with a line of diffused black spots submarginally in the middle of the spaces. *Below*, paler than in *corva*, the white markings, especially the submarginal ones, all larger and clearer, the veins all slenderly outlined with ochreous.

Sambawa, coast.

Belenois java, Sparr. (*coronea*, Cr.).

Coast of Sambawa, common, not seen in Sumba. Cramer records this species from Borneo, and in the Singapore Museum there is a specimen labelled Jelebu (not far from Malacca). These localities are certainly doubtful, as the butterfly inhabits dry, sterile coasts, and would be quite out of place in forest countries like Malacca or Borneo. On the other hand a coast-butterfly of exceedingly weak flight, but able to float in the air for an indefinite time, would be more apt to be blown out to sea than other insects, and more likely to survive till its arrival in another island. So that stragglers may really have been taken remote from the true habitat of the species.

This butterfly flies like a *Hestia*, and seems to be the most perfectly protected of Eastern *Pieridæ*. It is hard to believe that it has anything to do with the Indian *Belenois mesentina*, the type of the genus, which is wholly different in appearance and in habits. Like *Delias* and *Prioneris* this genus has the claws bifid.

Delias pasithoë, Linn., var.

I saw two specimens of this on Mt. Haruhasa in Sambawa at nearly 5000 feet elevation, but as well as I can remember neither were taken. An undescribed *Agarista* mimicking it was caught at the same place. No species of *Delias* was observed in Sumba.

Delias oraia, n. sp.

A local form of the Indian *Delias descombesii*, and greatly resembling it. It lacks, however, the black marginal band of *descombesii*, the costa and outer margin of both wings being slenderly grey, especially at the ends of the veins, the cilia lemon. *Below* the five subapical lunules on the forewing are yellow, not white. The female is generally brighter coloured than that of *descombesii*. The hindwing, however, is much darker over the base and disc, but below the submarginal spots are bright lemon, and the hind-margin rich ochreous.

Sambawa, 2—5000 feet, scarce. The specific name means *beautiful* in modern Greek. I thought it unnecessary to give my detailed description of the species.

The reappearance in Sambawa of a local form of an Indo-Malayan butterfly unknown to Java, is remarkable.*

* I take the opportunity to describe a new Javanese species of this genus.

Delias aurantia, n. sp.

Near *D. belisama*, Cr. Above orange over the basal half of the wings, including all the cell, the disc as far as the upper radial vein, far beyond the cell, and the hind

100. Appias* paulina, Cr.

Two forms of this very puzzling group occurred both in Sumba and in Sambawa. One was all white, with only a slender dark marginal line, resembling *A. albina*. The other had the hindwing and the apex of the forewing bright ochreous-yellow below, resembling *A. lankapura*, but without the dark apex. It generally had a black or gray discal spot on the forewing.

I have dubiously recorded *Appias lyncida* from Sambawa, and from Sumba a female which I supposed to be that of *A. (Saletara) nathalia*.

101. Nepheronia valeria, Cr.

Sumba, Sambawa. The submarginal spots are wholly absent. No yellow female was taken. A different species is, I think, also found in Sumba.

margin to the lower angle; the rest black, its inner border serrate. Hindwing with the black border rather wide and equal. *Below*, forewing black with four (five in *belisama*) orange subapical streaks, the lowest obsolescent; a broad oblique orange streak borders the disco-cellular veins, the cell and median veins are outlined with pale orange, the rest of the cell irrorated with black scales, the hind-margin broadly whitish. Hindwing orange like the upperside, the red area darker than in *belisama* and much larger; the inner lunular band more continuous, a marginal yellow line (nearly obsolete in *belisama*), the inner half of the wing, including most of the cell, and on the disc from the hind-margin to beyond the middle median vein, densely irrorated with black scales. Expanse 3½ inches. From *D. belisama* this may be distinguished by the much smaller black area of the upperside of the forewing, and the large orange areas of the underside of the same wing. The male of *D. belisama* is also usually white, or white tinged with lemon, or yellow with a slight ochreous tinge. From *D. nakula*, recently described from Java by Mr. H. Grose Smith, *D. aurantia* differs in its larger size and rich orange colour.

This fine butterfly is not uncommon on Mount Arjuno, Eastern Java; I did not take it below 2,500 feet elevation, and it is found at any rate up to 5000 feet. *D. belisama* is also common there, ranging from the low country up to about 3000 feet, so that there is a zone where both are found. When flying together *D. belisama* could always be distinguished by its smaller size, East Java specimens being apparently smaller than West Java ones, and under three inches in expanse. On visiting the great volcano of Sméru further east at a different season, I found *belisama* common, but did not see *aurantia* at all.

At 5000 feet on Arjuno, I took a single faded specimen of a *Delias* only 1¾ inch in expanse. It was white, the outer half dark, the forewing with a subapical bar and a row of five subapical spots. The hindwing had the margin broadly black with five yellow (?) spots in it below only. This species does not resemble anything known to me.

* This is one of Hübner's silly genera, grounded on nothing whatever. I use it most unwillingly as the equivalent of Mr. Wallace's *Tachyris*. Mr. Distant includes the species of *Huphina* (Mr. Wallace's *Pieris*) under *Appias*, for which I can see no reason. *Catophaga* necessarily falls before *Appias*.

102. Hebomoia glaucippe, Linn.
Sumba, Sambawa.

Ixias reinwardtii, Voll.
Sambawa, a beautiful species, confined to the dry coast.

103. Ixias near pirene, Linn. (*pyrene*).
Sumba, coast, several times seen, but no specimen taken.

Catopsilia pyranthe, Linn. (*evangelina*, Butler).
Sambawa, coast, not observed in Sumba.

104. Catopsilia catilla, Cr.
Sumba, Sambawa.

105. Catopsilia crocale, Cr.
Sumba, Sambawa.

106. Catopsilia scylla, Boisd.
Sumba, Sambawa.

Family PAPILIONIDÆ.

107. Papilio (Orpheides) erichthonius, Cram. (*erithonius*).
Sumba, Sambawa.

108. Papilio (Iliades) merapu, n. sp.

Male, above like *P. memnon*, the pale rays gray, and not very distinct on the forewing. *Below* the basal crimson areas are larger, the longitudinal streaks in the cell of the forewing obsolescent. Hindwing with the outer pale area partly gray, partly orange-ochreous, narrow, the outer line of spots many times larger than in *memnon*, the inner lying outside of the band, only touched outwardly with ochreous; a separate oblique orange stripe on the abdominal border. The species is the largest of the group, much larger than *memnon*, its expanse being six and a half inches.

Koloki, Pada Dalung, Sumba, 2—3000 feet.

This fine butterfly is called by the Sumbanese after their god Merapu, and I was told that it was after a fashion held sacred, though they raised no objection to my catching specimens. As an instance of the sober tastes of this people, I may remark that they consider this butterfly far handsomer than *Ornithoptera naias* or *Papilio maremba*.

A form of *Papilio memnon* occurs in Sambawa, but I have no specimens.

109. Papilio (Menelaides) oreon, n. sp.

A local form of *P. liris*, Godart, from Timor and Australia, differing from de Haan's figure of that species in the following particulars. Female, forewing with the dark border narrower than in *liris*, the pale area not tinged with yellow, extending nearly to the base and apparently more marked with black scales. On the hindwing below, the whitish area is less yellow, extends nearer to the base, (occupying two-thirds of the cell), and somewhat further discally, its outer margin scalloped. The white area between the costal and subcostal veins is nearer the base of that space, and is much narrower, being not so long as broad, deeply concave outwardly. There is a submarginal row of seven crimson spots (five in *liris*), that in the interno-median space joining the white area so as to enclose an oval black spot. On the upperside, the hindwing is obscurely marked with red as in *liris*. Expanse four inches and three quarters.

Of the male I have only one very bad specimen, not perceptibly different from the female.

Sumba, confined to the mountain-forests from which I have named it.

Papilio aristolochiæ, Linn.

Sambawa, normal.

110. Papilio (Charus) helenus, Linn.

Sumba, Sambawa, confined to the mountains, scarce.

111. Papilio (Harimala) maremba, n. sp.

Male, above black, the markings metallic golden-green, greenish-blue in some lights. Forewing with the base, all the cell and two-thirds of the hind-margin uniformly powdered with green scales; just beyond the cell and forming a crescent round it, is a rather narrow band of rich green from the upper median vein to well above the subcostal, the veins black; beyond this a broad black band, but slightly irrorated with green; after which there is a broad subapical and submarginal area of diffused green, with separate green spots between the median veins; the outer and costal margins dark; the hind-margin rich green near the lower angle as far as the middle of the interno-median space. A large unbroken dark discal patch covered with a cottony mass of odoriferous hairs, extending from the internal to the upper median vein, reaching inwardly almost to the cell, and outwardly along the veins almost to the outer margin. Hindwing with the base powdered with green, a broad green discal area, scarcely entering the cell, extending from the upper subcostal vein to the hind margin, broadest discally;

beyond it are four green lunules; the outer part, including the tails, black. *Below*, the basal half of the wings deep brown, sparsely sprinkled with whitish scales; forewing with a pale transverse band (much more remote from the base than in *P. pericles*), broad subapically, deeply indented outwardly, below the two lower subcostal branches, abruptly narrowed below the lower radial vein. Hindwing with the disc somewhat whitish subabdominally, a row of seven narrow ocelli, outwardly silvery blue, inwardly dull reddish. The ocelli are much further from the outer margin than in the allied species.

This splendid species has no near allies. Apart from the sex-mark, it is nearest *Papilio brama*, Guérin, from Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula.

Sumba, rare near the coast, commoner in the remote interior.

Papilio (Harimala) peranthus, var.

Sambawa, mountains, scarce. It seems to be intermediate between the Javanese *P. peranthus* and the Timorese *P. pericles*. I have unluckily neither specimens nor description.

112. Papilio (Zetides) sarpedon, Linn.

Sumba, Sambawa. In Sumba the red markings of the underside are sometimes replaced by ochreous-yellow.

113. Papilio (Zetides) eurypylus, Linn.

Interior of Sumba and Sambawa, scarce.

114. Papilio (Zetides) agamemnon, Linn.

Sumba, Sambawa.

Papilio (Pathysa) antiphates, Linn.

Sambawa.

115. Papilio (Laertias) polites, Linn.

Sumba, Sambawa. In Sambawa one female imitates *P. aristolochiæ*, while another is similar, but with the white discal area replaced by orange. I have unluckily not recorded any female from Sumba.

116. Ornithoptera naias, n. sp.

Male, above black, all the veins except at the extreme base and the internal vein, bordered with paler brown, a longitudinal pale streak generally in the middle of the cell. Hindwing with a small translucent golden patch occupying less than half of the cell longitudinally (its lower and basal part black); four discal spaces from the costal to the upper median vein occupied by quadrate golden areas, which are not incised outwardly as in *O. plata*; that between the costal and subcostal

veins is largest and broadest; a slight diffused golden touch between the upper and middle median veins, more distinct below. *Below* forewing with the pale streaks whitish. Collar and patches at the base of the wings red, abdomen mostly black except around the base of the valves.

Female, above dark brown, the pale streaks conspicuous, whitish, occupying two-thirds of the cell, where they are broad with a conspicuous streak in the middle. Hindwing with a golden area, slightly duller than that of the male, occupying two-thirds of the cell transversely, and six discal spaces from the subcostal to the fold above the submedian vein; a minute spot above the subcostal, the next area small, all of them deeply incised outwardly; four pairs of triangular yellow spots are usually on the outer disc, sometimes connected with the inner golden area, by rays of the same colour; there are a few marginal internervular ochreous touches. Collar and base of wings red, abdomen laterally and ventrally yellow with black spots.

The outer margin of the hindwing of the male is remarkably straight; its expanse is nearly five and a half inches.

The golden area of the male differs considerably from that of *O. criton* (Moluccas) and *O. plato* (Timor). In *plato* the red patches are wanting; the female is unknown. In *criton* the female is altogether different. The golden area is probably smaller in *naias* than in any other species of *Ornithoptera*, except the Celebesian *O. haliphron*, in which the cell is all black.

Common in Sumba, both on the coast and in the interior.

In Sambawa occurs a variety (*O. naias*, var. *sambavana*), which is considerably larger. The female has a large golden spot between the costal and subcostal veins of the hindwing; the outer discal pairs of spots are always connected with the central golden area, more or less enclosing large black spots. In the male a golden spot (generally present, though small in the Sumba form) between the upper and middle median veins, is always absent, while in *O. criton*, and presumably in *O. plato*, it is the largest of all.

Family HESPERIADÆ.

Ismene Group.

117. Parata malayana, Feld.

Sumba. Another species occurred both in Sumba and Sambawa.

118. Hasora badra, Moore.

Sumba, Sambawa. Both this and the Engano form resemble the Javanese, which may and may not be the same as the typical Indian one.

119. Badamia exclamationis, Fab.
Sumba, Sambawa.

Tagiadas Group.

120. Tagiades brasidas, n. sp.

Male, above dark brown, forewing with three subapical hyaline spots, the first two approximate, the third well beyond the others, small; two small discal spots, and two terminally in the cell, hyaline. Hindwing, dark brown, the disc irrorated with gray scales, and bearing three dark spots; the abdominal angle widely white enclosing a line of marginal dark spots, the cilia long, white. *Below*, forewing touched with whitish below the lower median vein. Hindwing two-thirds white, with three subapical dark discal spots (the first united with the apical dark area), the second and third unequal, united, the apical border widely dark brown, tapering to below the lower median vein, twice interrupted by white. Female, like the male the hyaline spots in the cell of the forewing united, the discal ones larger, the brown spots bordering the hindwing smaller above and below.

Sumba, and Sambawa, but those from the latter island may not be quite the same. The species is nearest *T. helferii* from the Nicobars, differing in the white border on the hindwing above, and the dark spots on it below. The hyaline marks are also more conspicuous. This also distinguishes is from *T. alica*, which is also much less white below, and has no distinct marginal spots.

121. Abaratha syrichthus, Feld.

Above, the discal yellowish bands of the hindwing are much narrower and more obscure than in Indian specimens. Below, the forewing is altogether less white; the white mark beyond the cell, which in the Himalayan form extends far outwardly, is reduced to a slender, transverse crescent; the costal streaks above it are obsolete, the submarginal line of quadrate spots much smaller, and the fifth hyaline spot absent.

Sumba, rare.

Abaratha hypeeides, n. sp.

Very near *Pterygospidea helias*, Felder, from the Celebes, but the bands and the discal hyaline spots of the forewing are absent, and the apex of the hindwing is broadly dark. From *A. sura* it differs in the forewing, which is almost uniform dark brown above and below. The hindwing is also less variegated above and below, the white area is larger and more uniform, the inner line of spots is obsolete, the outer

united, and dark apically, nearly obliterated by white scales in the median spaces.

Sambawa. Another species, more like *A. angulatus*, was found in Sumba, but no specimens have survived.

Gehlota Group.

122. Coladenia dan, Fab.

Sumba, Sambawa. Two species are confused under this name, and occur together in Sumba, Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, and perhaps elsewhere. They differ obviously in flight and in prehensors, but I cannot at present point out any difference in the markings. One has an egg with numerous ribs (over forty) as in *Gehlota*, the other with few (seventeen) as in *Tagiades*.

Pamphila Group.

123. Tilicota mæsoides, Moore.

Sumba, Sambawa. The orange bands are smaller and narrower than in Indian specimens, and the ground-colour dark below.

124. Telicota nigrolimbata, Snellen.

Sumba, Sambawa. This is the species figured by Mr. Distant; I am not quite sure of its identity with Heer Snellen's species.

125. Telicota gola, Moore.

Sumba, Sambawa.

126. Ampittia maro, Fab.

Sumba, Sambawa. I am doubtful of its identity with the Indian form.

Baoris Group.

127. Chapra mathias, Fab.

Sumba, Sambawa.

128. Parnara narooa, Moore.

Sumba, Sambawa. I am not sure of its identity with the Ceylon form.

Suastus Group.

129. Suastus chilon, n. sp.

Above, male all dark brown, no hyaline markings nor patches of lighter-brown scales. *Below*, forewing with a minute white dot discally in the lower median space, the subapical hyaline spots represented by two slight dark streaks, the lower (in one specimen) containing a

lighter dot. Hindwing nearly white (not gray as in *S. gremius*), the borders dark, a conspicuous black cell-spot, and a row of black discal spots. six in one specimen, four in the other.

The absence of hyaline spots distinguishes it from all others.

Two males, Sumba coast.

Kerana Group.

130. Plesioneura restricta, Moore.

Sumba, Sambawa, mountains. My Sumbanese *Hesperiadæ* hav suffered more than any other family, and I have been compelled to omit a number of species, a *Halpe*, two *Parnaras*, a *Parata*, etc.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

Fig. 1. *Euplœa elwesii*, n. sp. ♀.
2. *Euplœa lewa*, n. sp.
3. *Euplœa palmedo*, n. sp.
4. *Danais litoralis*, n. sp.
5. *Danais orientis*, n sp.
6. *Radena oberthurii*, n. sp.
7. *Radena kambera*, n. sp.
8. *Nacaduba gaura*, n. sp., × 2.
9. *Nacaduba laura*, n. sp. ♀, × 2.
10. *Lampides anops*, n. sp.
11. *Lampides masu*, n. sp.
12. *Huphina julia*, n. sp.

VI.—*Natural History Notes from H. M. Indian Marine Survey Steamer 'Investigator,' Commander* R. F. Hoskyn, R. N., *commanding.* No. 24. *List of Deep-sea* Holothurians *collected during seasons* 1887 *to* 1891, *with descriptions of new species.—By* Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh. *Communicated by the* Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

[Received 6th April, 1891;—Read 7th May, 1891.]

Order ELASIPODA, Théel, Chall. Rep. vol. iv, Hol., p. 9.

Family **Elpididæ**, Théel, l. c., p. 10.

1. Peniagone wyvillii, Théel, Chall. Rep. vol. iv, Hol., p. 42.

One specimen.

Station 118, 15th December, 1890, Bay of Bengal, lat. 12° 20′ N., long. 85° 8′ E., 1803 fathoms, globigerina ooze, bot. temp. 35° Fahr. (*Alcock*).

Family **Deimatidæ**.

2. Oneirophanta mutabilis, Théel, l. c., p. 62.

One specimen.

G.C. Chuckrabutty & B.L. Dos del.